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MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD221112 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 22 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear armaments held its meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

REPORTAGE ON NATO MILITARY PLANNING SESSION IN BRUSSELS

Issues Noted

LD221056 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 22 TASS -- The NATO Military Planning Committee opened a meeting at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters today. The top issue on the agenda is a U.S. plan, being imposed on its allies, to produce binary weapons for subsequent deployment in Western Europe. Denmark, Norway, Greece and Holland object to the plan.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held a series of bilateral talks, including with the defense ministers of countries opposed to the U.S. plan, after arriving here on the eve of the session. Local commentators believe that the prime aim of those contacts was to crush the allies' resistance to the Pentagon's efforts to put the arms race into still higher gear.

Other issues on the agenda include a program for boosting the arsenals of "conventional" arms and the "EuroSDI", a supplement to the U.S. "star wars" project.

Group Backs U.S. CW Plan

LD221402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1549 GMT 21 May 86

[By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov]

[Text] Brussels, 21 May (TASS) -- The NATO Military Committee, which today is holding a session at the level of chiefs of General Staffs of member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance, has spoken out for a further intensive buildup of the bloc's conventional weapons. General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the committee, stated this in NATO headquarters.

Speaking at a press conference, the general reported that NATO's highest military body today recommended to ministers of defense of alliance countries that they support U.S. plans for the mass production of binary weapons intended for deployment [razmeshcheniye] in Western Europe. The committee adopted these recommendations under the pretext of... NATO "lagging behind" the Warsaw Pact in the area of chemical weapons. However, the general was not able to quote any facts or figures to corroborate his unsubstantiated assertions.

C. de Jager reported that the participants in the session apportioned significant attention to various aspects of the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program and its West European supplement -- the so-called "European defense initiative." The general stated that both projects are "component parts of the Western defense strategy." The chairman of the NATO Military Committee once again resorted to the myth fabricated within the walls of NATO about the so-called "Soviet military threat," in order to justify NATO plans for further whipping up the arms race.

The statements made today at the NATO headquarters by its highest military leader show that the leades of the bloc still apply the same old and unrealistic measures to the most important problems before mankind -- the problems of war and peace -- and that they still have not renounced the ideas of "deterrent," [ustrasheniya] "containment," [sderzhivaniya] and striving to attain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

FRG's Woerner Comments

LD222132 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 22 TASS -- The participants in the meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee taking place here approved the U.S. plans to produce new binary chemical weapons intended to be stockpiled in Western Europe, West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner announced here. This approval is one of the conditions set by U.S. Congress for the financing of the production of these deadly munitions. The defence minister admitted that though none of the participants had objected to the decision, delegates from a number of countries had reaffirmed their critical attitude to the American programme of the serial production of binary bombs and shells. Insiders report that the Dutch, Danish and Norwegian delegates said that the adoption of the American plan by the session did not mean that their countries supported it.

Meetings End

LD221541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels, 22 May (TASS) -- One-day sessions of the NATO Eurogroup defense ministers and the NATO Military Committee at the level of chiefs of staff of the NATO member-countries have been held here. Yielding to open pressure from Washington, the defense ministers of 12 West European countries delcared their intention to make a "European contribution" to making the alliance "as solid as possible," meaning, in particular, accumulation of weapons arsenals. The United States, Canada, France, and Iceland do not take part in the work of the Eurogroup. As General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, stated at the press conference, the committee recommended to defense ministers of the alliance countries that they support U.S. plans for mass production of binary missiles, intended for siting in Western Europe. The committee adopted these recommendations under the pretext of NATO "lagging behind" the Warsaw Pact in the field of chemical weapons. However, the general failed to cite any facts to substantiate his unfounded allegations.

As is known, the British Government has allready given its consent for siting the new U.S. chemical weapons on its territory to be kept in case of a "crisis situation." Observers note, however, that there is no consensus concerning these plans among the West European partners in the alliance. Denmark, Norway, Greece, and the Netherlands refuse to approve them. Considering the scale of the antiwar movement in Western Europe, participants in the Eurogroup session had to make general pronouncements favoring an improvement in East-West relations and continuation of arms control talks. But not a word was spoken about any concrete ways of achieving that end. Moreover, the decisions and recommendations adopted at the session of the Military Committee bear witness directly to the opposite -- the striving for expanding militarist preparations. In the words of Gen de Jager, the committee spoke in favor of a further intensive buildup of conventional weapons. Considerable attention was paid by the participants of the session to various aspects of implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program and its West European extension -- the so-called "European defense initiative" [Passage indistinct].

Bogachev on Plan

LD211850 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 May 86

["Chemical Threat Must Be Removed" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS Military Analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Having come against serious opposition to its plans immediately to deploy new chemical weapons in the territories of U.S. allies, the U.S. Administration has decided to use the tactic of the "creeping chemical rearmament" of Western Europe.

White House envoys in Brussels have begun to assure their West European colleagues that the USA no longer insists on the deployment of new binary weapons in West Germany, Britain or other NATO countries. Everything the United States needs, the Washington officials say, is the NATO countries' agreement of principle to the shipping of such chemical agents to their territories "in a crisis situation." The United States needs this consent, according to them, to ensure progress at the talks on a total chemical weapons ban.

There can be no doubt that Washington will not stop halfway in the fulfilment of its program for turning Western Europe into a huge depot of nerve gas. Following the consent of the West European NATO members to the development of binary munitions, Washington will demand their consent to the deployment of new chemical weapons in their territories.

The persistence with which the U.S. Administration is pressing new binary munitions on Western Europe can be explained by the fact that the Pentagon thinks chemical weapons to fit ideally the American concept of waging war as far away as possible from the U.S. shores. The Pentagon strategists are nurturing the illusion that chemical warfare can be only in Europe or Asia or that there will be no retaliation against American territory if the USA unleashes a war of aggression with the use of chemical agents.

It is symptomatic that Washington has launched another campaign to promote a chemical arms buildup at a time when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward new, far-reaching initiatives aimed at the eventual exclusion of chemical agents from the life of mankind.

The Soviet Union's concrete and realistic proposals for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century have thrown Washington into confusion. The U.S. Administration is obviously seeking to bind its European allies and to secure their automatic support for any armed venture, global, regional, nuclear, chemical or conventional.

The eradication of chemical weapons is an absolutely essential factor of ensuring the security of all the countries and peoples of the world.

A total and universal ban on chemical weapons can become an important, truly historic step towards the normalization of international relations, a turning point from confrontation to cooperation among countries with different socio-economic systems.

Preconditions for solving this problem on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security have been created by the latest peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. Now it is time for Washington to act.

COMMENTARY ON NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

U.S. 'Contempt' For World Cited

LD222322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Report by Political Observer Valentin Zorin on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] World public opinion has reacted with indignation to the report of a new test explosion at the U.S. nuclear site in Nevada. We go now to Political Observer for Soviet television Valentin Zorin:

Hello, comrades. The world waited with particularly alert attention the reaction of offical Washington to the important new step taken by the Soviet Union in extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. Having for the first time actually encountered the terrible power of nuclear energy out of control, millions of people, wherever they live, have become very clearly aware of the monstrous threat lurking in the nuclear arsenals of the modern world.

They have formed a high opinion of the wise and truly humane position of the Soviet Union. For a week after the speech in which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev announced the extension of the Soviet moratorium, the leaders of the Washington administration seemed incapable of opening their mouths; they relegated the task of expressing a negative attitude toward our country's move to officials of third-rate importance. Well, it is not difficult to guess the reasons for this unwanted taciturnity on the part of Washington's high-ranking politicans: They quite simply have no arguments to justify to public opinion in the United States and around the world their obstinate unwillingness to seize the opportunity they have been given of taking a real step towards stopping the nuclear arms race.

And now, instead of a constructive answer to the peace-loving Soviet initiative, the latest in the series of nuclear explosions -- the 11th since we introduced our moratorium -- has rent the air at the testing site in Nevada. In this way, Washington is demonstrating its open contempt for the world community, its refusal to make a sober appraisal of the realties of today's world and its inability to think on the level of those harsh realities and in accordance with their demands. Nor can one fail to mention that the continuing nuclear tests in Nevada demonstrate the malicious intent and cynicism of the organizers of the anti-Soviet pandemonium over the accident at Chernobyl. It is not human safety that motivates the Washington politicans, but the unworthy desire to score points in a dirty political game.

But those who think they can go on acting in defiance of the laws of morality and common sense are mistaken. Washington is going to have to pay a large political price for its attempts to carry on without taking this into account. Even those leaders of the West European countires who are accustomed to following in the wake of their senior partner across the Atlantic have now been forced to dissociate themselves from the test in one way or another.

An indication of the growing mood within the United States is the bill, prepared by a group of influential congressmen, to stop financing the production of nuclear warheads as long as the Soviet Union refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions. Realities exist which Washington, sooner or later, will have to reckon with. The last word has not yet been spoken.

U.S. Ignores Public Demand

LD221400 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 22 May 86

[TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The world has been outraged by yet another nuclear blast at the testing range in Nevada. Ostentatiously ignoring public demands in its own country and abroad for an end to the nuclear arms race which poses a deadly threat to mankind, Washington presses on with its nuclear testing program.

The world can see clearly once again that the USSR and the United States have opposite approaches to international affairs. Proceeding from the conviction that the nuclear age requires a new political mentality and a new policy, the Soviet Union maintains consistent efforts to bring about disarmament and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The urgent and important nature of Soviet peace initiatives for completely eliminating nuclear weapons, stopping nuclear blasts and creating a comprehensive system of international security has become especially clear these days.

The Soviet Government has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6, the 41st anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. The USSR has called on the United States to hold an urgent summit meeting to come to terms on the prohibition of nuclear tests.

This noble step by the USSR has been hailed as an act of statesmanship dictated by concern for bridling the nuclear arms race.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima has said the Soviet proposal for holding the Soviet-U.S. summit to ban nuclear testing meets the aspirations of the Japanese.

Public opinion polls in the United States have showed that most Americans support an end to such tests as a concrete and easy first step to completely halting the nuclear arms buildup.

But in Washington they have disregarded these worldwide calls for weighing with utmost responsibility the measure of danger threatening mankind and for demonstrating in practice their concern for human life and public health, and continued following a different path, the path of escalating military preparations. Nuclear armories and nuclear testing, however, harbor the threat of a catastrophe.

This explains the angry worldwide reaction to the latest nuclear test in the United States.

Huge stockpiles of nuclear arms have been accumulated in the world and many Americans are asking whether nuclear weapons are justified at all, U.S. physiologist George Wald, a Noble Prize holder, has said.

He added that the administration was responding to the right step by Moscow with a series of nuclear tests needed to further the "star wars" program.

The hard truth of the times, the Indian newspaper daily has said, is that socialism upholds peace, while imperialism wants the arms race.

Washington's provocative actions corroborate this obvious truth.

Test 'Political Hypocrisy'

LD222022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The latest U.S. nuclear explosion conducted at the test site in Nevada aroused worldwide protests. Authorities in the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which has suffered from U.S. atomic bombings, categorically demanded that the White House immediately end all nuclear tests. Here is our commentator Igor Charikov:

The U.S. capital is trying to create the impression that nothing extraordinary has happened. A representative of the Department of Energy, which officially conducts the tests in Nevada, informed journalists only about the technical facts of the explosion that took place. True, he revealed that the explosion was connected with weapons, but refused to answer the questions that followed immediately. Even without further explanation, yesterday's explosion in Nevada confirms that the U.S. Administration, ignoring world and domestic public opinion, continues to implement a program for the creation of new types of nuclear weapons aimed at inflicting a first strike from space.

According to the appraisal of specialists, this program will this year alone require 15 nuclear explosions. Each explosion of this kind, including those conducted underground, is not without ecological consequences. Improving and accumulating nuclear arsenals, the U.S. ruling circles at the same time make speeches about the need to get rid of nuclear weapons. These very words were uttered as recently as yesterday by the U.S. President himself, but against the background of Washington's practical deeds these speeches are seen to be false and thoroughly hypocritical, for every day and every hour the material preparations for a nuclear war are being conducted in the United States. This political hypocrisy and double standard is eloquently described in an announcement by the well-known hardline supporter, Richard Perle, who said that he sees no practical nor acceptable alternative to nuclear tests, if nuclear weapons are the cornerstone of the West's defense strategy.

However, practically the whole world, with the exception of Perle and a few others like him, sees an alternative in the Soviet initiative for a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests. Pronouncements in support of the idea of a Soviet moratorium and appeals to the U.S. Administration to subscribe to it can be heard every day. As is known, the Soviet Union has adopted a decision to extend the moratorium announced earlier to 6 August. This was adopted despite Washington's stubborn refusal to speak seriously about nuclear disarmament. The latest test in Nevada is yet another politically irresponsible challenge to common sense, an act contradicting the new political thinking required in our time.

WHITE HOUSE 'RAILROADS' SDI THROUGH CONGRESS

LD221018 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration has resorted to outright blackmail to railroad through Congress its Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as the star wars project. A report to Congress says that if it fails to release the money to build weapons systems under that program the White House have to drop the Soviet-American ABM Treaty. Congress was told that after abrogating the treaty the White House would immediately start testing and deploying space weapons. Nikolay Borin comments:

The message to Congress failed to mention the position of American allies on the issue although Washington, when it received their consent to participating in the scheme, promised them that it would comply with the ABM Treaty. The Thatcher government then saw the promises as a guarantee that Britain would be involved only in research for the SDI. Anyway, this is what it told the alarmed public at home and in other West European NATO countries. President Reagan however, interviewed recently by the Baltimore SUN, remarked that he was longing to have space weapons and that he would agree to their partial deployment even before the work had been completed. The United States Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle has said that the first components of space weapons are going to be sited in space in the 10 years to come.

By the way, American military experts at a recent news conference on the SDI in Washington repeatedly called for regarding the star wars as a common project. There was much talk about the need for greater unity of the NATO members on political and military questions that have arisen or can arise as the SDI is implemented. Meanwhile, the recent attempts to make inroads into the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty showed the real worth of the White House's pronouncements. London and Bonn late last month hailed the statement of the United States special envoy Paul Nitze, who said that the President was going to abide by the restrictions under the SALT II treaty. The United States then was also urged to comply with the ABM Treaty, which curtails an arms race in space. However, less than a month after that both treaties came under fire from the administration and even became a matter of arguing between the President and Congress.

I have an impression that as soon as the question of the SDI is raised, the brainfathers [as heard] of the program -- I mean arms manufacturers, the military and politicans -- forget everything, even the allies. One of the leaders of the star wars project, George Hess, has said the United States needs a Rommel in space. This is an extremely tactless historical parallel. Rommel, as you may know, was one of Hitler's generals who fought against British troops in Africa during World War II. The comparison he has made is crystal clear -- that Washington does not care a bit about its partners' attitude to its dangerous war games in space.

'CONTRADICTIONS' NOTED IN REAGAN'S CLAIMS ON ARMS

LD221243 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced that during the last five years, that is during his White House tenure, the Soviet Union has out-built all NATO countries, including the United States, in fighter planes and bombers fifty times over.

He also asserted that the NATO allies were hopelessly lagging behind the USSR in the production of tanks, artillery pieces, submarines and ballistic missles. The President's claims, made during a television talk show with American students, startled journalists and administration officials alike.

Reading the transcript of the conversation, one involuntarily recalls the President's previous remarks, including the one alleging that a nuclear missle launched from a submarine could be ordered back if necessary...[TASS ellipsis]

No one, including the American students whom the President addressed, believed what he said this time either. Even the loyal Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary failed to confirm Reagan's remarks, saying only that the figures were being checked.

Speakes' reply alone shows that the figures were spun out of thin air. No one even took notice of the contradiction between the U.S. "lag" and Reagan's remark during the same talk that the situation was rectified during his stay in the White House.

Journalists did pay attention not so much to the fact of the distortion by the President in comparing the military industries of the USSR and the U.S. -- everyone got used to that -- but the scale of falsification.

As a matter of fact, President Reagan's address ot the students was time to coincide with the intensification of the campaign for a greater military budget.

During the last five years, as is known, the U.S. Administration spent more than a trillion dollars on military purposes. The following question arises: Isn't the President going to increase U.S. military spending fifty times, that is up to fifty trillion dollars, within the next five years?

Pentagon officials were worried in the beginning too. They feared that Reagan would accept the USSR's proposal for a "freeze" on nuclear potentials so as to prevent the broadening of the purported lag of the U.S. But Reagan quickly comforted the officials from the Dpartment of Defence by saying to the American students that "you would and you can" fight.

To what extent Reagan would like to increase military spending in the next five years is difficult to say. When he will fulfil his promise to the American students about their taking part in war is unclear either.

One thing is clear, though. It is that Washington is not going to give up the frenzied arms race. The President's assurances about his desire to agree on arms cuts give rise to the same mistrust as his latest fictional figures about the U.S. and NATO lag in the military field.

KAZAKOV CONSIDERS SDI PROGRAM, ABM TREATY

LD230504 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Vladimir Kazakov commentary]

[Text] Congress has been told that if it does not support the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative the administration will have to violate this major treaty. But what if Congress fully supports the SDI program and appropriates the funds requested? Then the ABM Treaty will be broken all the same. To justify this, the so-called limited interpretation of its articles is used. But the treaty is concrete. Article 1 of the treaty bans the deployment of the national ABM system. But this is the principal aim of work under the SDI program. Article 5 bans the development, testing and deployment of this system or its space-based components. But SDI implies moving weapons into space. In defiance of Article 6, phased-array radars are being installed in Greenland and Britain. A station using the elements of a radar tested against missiles has been mounted on the Aleutian Islands in violation of the treaty. MIRV warheads for antimissiles are being developed.

How can this square with the assurances of the adminstration that the United States would like to see nuclear weapons scrapped and arms limited and curtailed? American experts themselves note that the 1972 ABM Treaty is a major arms race deterrent. Their talk about striving for disarmament and stability seems to be empty talk. Facts show the wish to upset the ABM Treaty is just a link in the chain of actions carried out by the administration to whip up the arms race and secure arms supremacy. The Pentagon now feels the treaty limitations are too fettering.

Space-arms systems conflict with the ABM Treaty. A new generation of nuclear offensive systems cannot be fitted into the framework of SALT II. When the United States equips its B-52 bombers with long-range cruise missiles it will exceed the permissible ceilings of the SALT II treaty by the end of the year. That's why Washington has already told the allies it may upset some of the treaty articles. And for the same reason the Reagan administration is offering Congress the absurd alternative: severing the ABM Treaty either at once or gradually. Experience shows nothing good can come out of an arms race esclation. In the past, retaliatory measures always ensured, and the world kept growing more explosive.

DELEGATES DEBATE CHERNOBYL TBILISI UN CONFERENCE

LD212343 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 21 TASS -- The discussion continued today at the regional United Nations conference on disarmament, now in its third day in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic).

Experts from researchcentres in Western and Eastern countries, invited by the department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, spoke on such subjects as the efforts of the United Nations Organisation to safeguard peace and avert nuclear war, and verification of observance of disarmament agreements.

Deputy Director of the Arms Control Association Jack Mendelsohn (United States) repeated in his speech the standard contentions by the Western mass media that the Soviet Union had supposedly concealed from the international public the circumstances of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant station and was too late in reporting it. From this he concluded that it was supposedly a risk to sign with the Soviet Union agreements on reductions of nuclear arms.

The chairman of the British branch of the Pugwash movement Professor Joseph Rotblat refuted the contentions by representatives of the United States and the FRG that the Western mass media had not used the Chernobyl accident for purposes of anti-Soviet propaganda. Professor Rotblat said that he had seen and heard everything that had been said about the Soviet Union, in particular about the alleged huge loss of life in the accident. He stressed that the USSR had done all that it could in those extreme conditions. First of all it had localised the accident in order to prevent the misfortune from spreading and immediately informed the world public. And not ten days later as it was contended by the West German delegate. The allegation that the USSR supposedly withheld information is wrong and harmful to the cause of peace, disarmament and cooperation, Joseph Rotblat stressed.

WARSAW PACT BODY TO MEET FIRST HALF OF JUNE

PM211348 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Convocation of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] A routine conference of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee will be held in Budapest in the first half of June 1986 in accordance with the understanding that has been reached.

REPORTS ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN MOSCOW

Communique Released on Results

LD221943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 22 May 86

[Communique on the 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) -- The 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow on 20-22 May.

The main place in the work of the Executive Committee was taken by questions connected with preparations for the next CEMA session.

The participants in the session discussed the course of work being carried out in the council to fulfill decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries (Moscow, 1984). The importance was stressed of working out further measures for the fundamental perfection of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member-countries and of the activity of the council.

A report on the results of coordinating national economic plans for the years 1986-1990, and a draft program for the construction of nuclear electric power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000 were also approved for presentation to the session of the council.

Particular attention was paid to the creation of favorable economic, organizational, and juridical conditions for arranging large-scale cooperation, the creation on a self-financing basis of joint associations and enterprises, the development of direct ties between production, scientific, and technological organizations, first and foremost on problems and tasks envisioned by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress.

Directions of work to improve cooperation in the development of the standardization and activity of the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information were determined.

During the session the great significance was noted of the new initiatives of fraternal parties and states aimed at strengthening peace, halting the arms race, particularly nuclear, and at creating an all-embracing system of international security, including an economic system. The invariable line in favor of the development of mutually advantageous all-European cooperation, including the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and individual member-countries of the CEMA and the EEC, was confirmed.

Committee Chairman Meets Press

LD230404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1901 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) -- The fulfillment of the summit-level decisions of the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow was the center of attention of participants in the 119th session of the council's Executive Committee which has ended here. This was stated at a press conference today by Ioan Totu, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee. The delegations, he said, emphasized the importance of the timely and complete implementation of the integrated program of scientific-technical prorgess of the CEMA member-countries and set out specific measures to improve the work of the CEMA bodies in this field.

During a discussion of the report on the results of the coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, the Executive Committee noted the trend toward stepping up the rate of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the fraternal countries and the growth of trade turnover between them.

The representatives of the states of the community, Ioan Totu went on, noted the need to search for ways of exceeding the tasks for accelerating the leveling out of the economic development of the council countries.

At the session, a great deal of attention was focused on a discussion of the program for the construction of nuclear electric power stations (AES) and nuclear heat supply stations (ATS) up to the year 2000. A unanimous opinion was expressed that the acceleration of the development of nuclear energy was a very important direction for tackling the problem of power engineering. Suffice it to say that by 1990, sets with an overall capacity of about 15 million kw, and by the year 2000, 35 million kw, will be brought into operation at nuclear electric power stations.

CEMA Secretary Comments

LD222341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee ended in Moscow today with the signing of the final documents. Our correspondent addressed a question to Comrade Sychev, the council's secretary. [video shows committee in session, then Sychev interviewed by correspondent Yu-Ulyanov]

[Ulyanov] Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, what issues were examined at the present session of the Executive Committee?

[Sychev] Nearly 2 years have passed since an economic summit-level conference of the CEMA member-countries was held in Moscow, and, of course, all the CEMA's work in that period has been aimed at fulfilling the decisions of that historic conference. Now, at its present session, the CEMA Executive Committee has examined and discussed the progress of this work, as a preparation for the CEMA's regular session.

The most important direction of the work fulfilling the decisions of the economic conference is currently work on implementing the integrated program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries. This program, I will remind you, was signed at the CEMA's extraordinary session, which was held in Moscow last December. This program envisions setting up conditions in which labor productivity in the CEMA member-countries might be doubled at least by the end of century, and in which energy and raw materials costs per unit of national income produced might be sharply reduced.

[Ulyanov] And what has been done in the last month?

[Sychev] Well, a very great amount of work has been done during that time; it is just a little under 6 months since the program was adopted. Organizations have been set up by all the countries, and there are many hundreds of them taking part in the fulfillment of this program. Programs of cooperation have been elaborated and detailed, programs that envision work on the whole cycle, from scientific research studies to experimental design prototypes; thereafter the introduction of the technology that has been developed into production, the organization of the cooperative manufacture of this production in the CEMA member-countries, right up to the technical servicing, and the maintenance of the production in manufacture.

CEMA-MOZAMBIQUE PANEL HOLDS INAUGURAL MEETING

PM221254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Opened"]

[Text] Maputo, 19 May -- The first session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique opened here today.

The joint commission was set up on the basis of the 17 May 1985 agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The session is being attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The Mozambique delegation at the talks is headed by M. Machungo, the Mozambique minister of planning. The Soviet delegation is headed by P. Ya. Koshelev, chairman of the Soviet side of the USSR-Mozambique Intergovernemental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

SPECIAL IAEA SESSION CONCLUDES IN VIENNA

Semenov Addresses Governors

LD212337 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

A special session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been held in Vienna today. The session covered questions pertaining to a further development of international cooperation for ensuring nuclear safety.

Addressing the session, Boris Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Uses of Atomic Energy, said that both the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and accidents at nuclear power plants in a number of other countries confronted all states with highly important questions, which require a responsible attitude.

The Soviet Union proposes that a number of specific steps be immediately taken, first and foremost for a serious deepening of cooperation within the IAEA framework. These proposals were contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of May 14.

Then the Soviet representative stressed that along with problems of the peaceful atom there were also problems of the military atom. In the light of the Chernobyl accident it has become even more evident what abyss will open, if a nuclear war befalls mankind. The Soviet Union has set an example of a constructive approach by declaring its decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The USSR has again urged the USA to weigh in all responsibility the measure of danger hanging over mankind and heed the opinion of world public. The board has requested Hans Blix, IAEA director general, to draw up a concrete plan of actions to develop international cooperation for ensuring the safety of nuclear power engineering, which is to be examined by the IAEA member states in June this year.

Press Conference Held

LD211627 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 22 TASS--The Soviet representative on the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy Boris Semenov and the permanent representative of the USSR at international organisations in Vienna Ambassador Oleg Khlestov held a press conference at which they acquainted Austrian and foreign journalists with the Soviet proposals to create an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power generation. These proposals were outlined during the May 14 appearance on Soviet television by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

They also spoke about the work done to liquidate the aftermaths of the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl and noted the absence in this connection of any whatsoever danger to other countries.

The total unsupportability of any material claims to the USSR was stressed at the press conference.

The Soviet representatives noted that the USSR comes out for increasing the IAEA's role and possibilities in implementing measures to ensure the safety of nuclearpower generation.

Vienna TV Report

AU230834 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 22 May 86

[Walter Sonnleitener report on a press conference given by Boris Semenov, "Soviet IAEA representative," following the IAEA board of governors meeting and the subsequent IAEA press conference, on 22 May in Vienna; videotaped]

[Text] First of all, a group of reactor experts is to find out by next autumn what caused the Chernobyl disaster and which additional measures are to be taken in order to prevent another such or similar catastrophe, it was said at the IAEA press conference. Furthermore, another group of experts is to work out drafts for two international agreements: One is to obligate these countries operating nuclear power plants to warn all countries that might be affected by an accident at the earliest possible time and to inform them about current developments; the second is to regulate the duty of mutual aid.

In a subsequent press conference, the Soviet delegation tried to explain from their point of view what actually happened in Chernobyl and, in particular, what did not happen. Only one reactor, number four, really broke down; number three needs a special check, but number one and number two are theoretically ready for operation at any time, said Boris Semenov. Besides, it is not true that Chernobyl was used to produce plutonium for nuclear bombs and was therefore not put under the control of the IAEA. Reports on the meltdown of the reactor core also were only speculations of the Western press. There was the danger of a melt-down, Semenov said, but it was possible to ward it off.

The accusations that neighboring European countries were warned too late are unjustified, too, Semenov stated. After all there were no international guidelines for such an accident. Chernobyl is indeed an extraordinary case.

Mr. Semenov, however, does admit that at the beginning the local authorities at Chernobyl did not correctly assess the seriousness of the situation and did not immediately take the appropriate measures. The USSR refuses in principle to pay damages of any kind. The precautionary measures in several countries were probably taken mainly for political reasons, Semenov said. There is no other way for him to explain these unnecessary and overly cautious measures.

Already on 6 May WHO experts stated that the critical values had never been reached, Semenov said, and therefore the experts clearly said that most of these measures were not justified. From this point of view the measures were unnecessary, at least according to their view, he added.

And then Semenov said jokingly: I think if you recommend that the population wash fruit fruit, then this is a justified measure even if there is no reactor accident. But if you say do not drink any milk and throw out your vegetables and so on, then this is certainly not justified.

And finally Mr Semenov turned to the use of robots such as remote-controlled excavators, which are currently in use at the reactor site to remove the contaminated soil. Furthermore, the reactor has to be encapsulated, or better said, put into a kind of sarcophagus and buried forever, Semenov concluded.

Blix Welcomes Gorbachev Statement

LD221205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1141 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vienna, 22 May (TASS) -- In a statement which he made at a press conference in Vienna today, Hans Blix, general director of the IAEA welcomed the statement made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that his statement "contains many significant points" aimed at strengthening nuclear safety. With regard to his recent visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Government, Blix stressed that the main aim of his trip was to discuss the question of safety measures in the use of nuclear energy.

U.S. USES 'RIMPAC' EXERCISES TO 'SHACKLE' ALLIES

PM221556 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary" under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Rim or Chain?"]

[Text] Tokyo -- On 18 May joint naval exercises of the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, and Great Britain began on a vast expanse of the Pacific under the code-name "Rimpac." This series of maneuvers began in 1971, and this year's exercise marks a jubilee as it is the 10th in number. Taking part are 50 warships including 2 aircraft carriers and around 250 aircraft. The exercise will last 6 weeks.

In reporting all these facts in detail Japanese newspapers, however, are by no means assessing the current maneuvers in terms of their quantitative characteristics. Attention is focused on three aspects: the participation in "Rimpac-86" of the British Navy; the nonparticipation of the New Zealand squadron; and Japan's enhanced role in rehearsing the joint operations.

This is the first time that the British Navy has taken part in the exercises. Even stretching imagination to the limit, it is difficult to rank Britain among Pacific countries. However, this geographical discrepancy does not bother any of the partners; on the contrary, as far as the Pentagon is concerned the Atlantic link in the rim of the Pacific elevates the maneuvers to a qualitatively new level transforming them from regional into global exercises. And "globalism" is currently rated very highly in Washington, and to teach globalism to the allies is one of the U.S. strategists' central tasks.

The idea of establishing comprehensive systems of military alliances under the aegis of the United States has long been exciting the minds of the Pentagon generals. Building bridges between NATO and ANZUS and involving Tokyo as the Far Eastern flank -- this essentially is the maximum program. From this viewpoint "Rimpac-86" with British participation is for Washington an important step toward the cherished goal.

The absence of the New Zealand fleet in the joint squadron represents an obvious U.S. loss: Wellington's decision to ban port calls by nuclear-equipped or nuclear-powered ships has caused misgivings on the banks of the Potomac about the continued existence of the ANZUS military bloc itself.

Washington has unsuccessfully resorted to various levers to exert pressure on the New Zealand Government, but Wellington remains adamant. Putting a brave face on it, the U.S. military department has declared, according to the KYODO news agency, that it has "excluded" New Zealand from the current maneuvers as "punishment for its intransigence."

As for Japan's participation in "Rimpac," the local press emphasizes: Since the beginning of the eighties, when Japanese warships first joined the maneuvers, the squadron under the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun has been consistently building up its representation in the joint fleet. On this occasion, MAINICHI writes, it is eight ships, patrol aircraft, and -- for the first time -- submarines.

The "Rimpac" plan can with full justification be described as one of the links of the military-political chain with which the United States is seeking to strengthen its alliance ties with its partners. Ties which rather resemble shackles, however. After all, the Pentagon writes its global scenarios without consulting anyone.

AAPSO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON 'AFRICA LIBERATION DAY'

LD221134 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, Aleksandr Dzasokhov, reaffirmed the Soviet people's invariable support for the courageous fighters against apartheid and for a complete liberation of Africa.

He was speaking at a news conference here today, which was devoted to Africa Liberation Day.

He said that Washington's actions against Libya have been neo-globalism in action and that there is an ominous connection between that U.S. adventure in the north of Africa and Pretoria's actions, which have been similar to it for their goals, style and methods, against independent nations in southern Africa.

It is very symptomatic, Dzasokhov said, that the United States has abstained during a U.N. vote on the resolution fighting terrorism. The resolution condemns the very subversive activities which have been institutionalized by Washington and its backers in the Middle East and the south of Africa as their state policy.

The growing aggressiveness of imperialism and its attempts to shift the burden of the arms race onto developing nations make it even more urgent to pool efforts to build a comprehensive system of international security, Dzasokhov said.

He said the Soviet Union's readiness to step up collective efforts to clear the way to settling conflicts in various parts of the world applies also to the southern African region.

STATEMENT ON RSA ATTACK ISSUED AT UN

LD222240 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] New York May 22 TASS -- The text of the Soviet Government's statement of May 20, 1986, in connection with the aggression launched by the racist South African regime against Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, has been issued at the United Nations organisations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INSISTS U.S. EXTRADITE KOVALCHUK

LD221221 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the USSR today presented the following note to the Embassy of the United States of America in Moscow:

The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the USSR, referring to its May 7, 1976, note to the Embassy of the United States of America, considers it necessary to state the following:

The American authorities still evade meeting the legitimate demand for the extradition of war criminal S.D. Kovalchuk and continue harbouring him in the United States.

It is well known to the U.S. authorities that Kovalchuk took a direct part in the extermination of Soviet civilians on the territory of the Volyn region that was temporarily occupied by Nazi invaders. The materials on Kovalchuk's heinous crimes were handed over to the U.S. justice bodies way back in 1980.

It is perfectly clear that harbouring Kovalchuk is incompatible with the international legal provisions according to which war criminals should be extradited for trial and punishment to the countries on whose territories they committed their crimes.

The Soviet side insists that the U.S. adopt at last measures for the immediate extradition of Kovalchuk to the Soviet authorities for him to be put on trial for the grave crimes against humanity.

Grigoryev Comments

LD221458 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

For ten years now the U.S. authorities have been refusing to grant the Soviet Union's justified demand for the extradition of war criminal S. Kovalchuk, who found safe haven in the United States.

For six years now the U.S. judiciary bodies have been "studying" the materials referred to them by the competent Soviet bodies, the materials that expose the crimes of that Nazi henchman who participated in mass execution of peaceful Soviet citizens on the territory of the Volyn region (the Soviet Ukraine) that was temporarily occupied by German fascist troops.

Alongside ten thousand other Nazi criminals, the traitor and butcher Kovalchuk fled after the rout of Hitler Germany to the United States where everyone who proclaimed hatred for the Soviet Union was given a hospitable welcome. Nazi criminals were not simply saved in the USA from retribution for the horrible crimes they had committed in Europe.

The U.S. secret service that were launching the cold war and drawing up the plans of "rolling back communism" were much in need of their "experience". Therefore the trail for the escape of Nazi criminal [as received] across the Atlantic had been operating. Therefore war criminals had no difficulty obtained authentic-looking documents issued to a different name or getting lucrative jobs from the new masters.

The Central Intelligence Agency and other secret services of the USA immediately engaged the offices of butcher of the people of Yugoslavia Artukovic who had been nicknamed "Croatian Himmler", of the accomplice in the bloody crimes of the Hitlerites in Romania Trifa, sadistic warder from the Treblinka concentration camp Demiyanyuk, participant in Nazi atrocities in the occupied capital of Soviet Latvia, Riga -- Lajpeniks, the butcher of Lyon Klaus Barbie and many others. Former director of the special investigation division in the U.S. Department of Justice Allan Ryan testifies in this book "Quiet Neighbours: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" that many fascist butchers did not even see the need to hide in the USA under assumed names, so confident were they of the benevolent attitude of the U.S. authorities. All that is needed to spot Nazi criminals and put them on trial is to look through archive documents, Allan Ryan said. But who shall be doing this in the USA, he asks.

Who, indeed? The U.S. judiciary look away when the question of the persecution of Nazi, the old and new ones, comes up. And the Washington propaganda centres regard diehard anti-Sovietism as the best recommendation. Josef Mengele is a Nazi criminal whose arrest neither the USA nor Israel wants, this is how the West German journal "DER SPEIGEL" pithily summed up the stand of Washington and Tel Aviv concerning the search for the Auschwitz "angel of death".

From time to time the United States joins noisy propaganda campaigns for the "exposure of Nazism". But it does not go further than empty words. For nearly four decades now the U.S. authorities have been protecting war criminal Artukovic from a just retribution for his crimes against the people of Yugoslavia and it is only when the "Croatian Himmler" was past eighty that Yugoslavia's demand for his extradition has been granted. In the question of nuclear disarmament, the Reagan administration talks noisily about its "readiness" to eliminate nuclear weapons within three years. Meanwhile it has conducted eleven nuclear explosions since the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on these tests. In the same way, the problem of punishing Nazi war criminals interests Washington nearly as pretext for propaganda. [as received]

But mankind's memory cannot be erazed. It demands the retribution of all who are guilty of the crimes of fascism. It demands this in the name of the victims of war and for the sake of the living.

FURTHER ON TUMANOV RADIO LIBERTY ASSERTIONS

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 20 May 86

["CIA Spies in U.S. Embassy" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Ponomarev reports: Oleg Tumanov, a former "Russian Service" editor at the radio station "Liberty," told a group of Soviet journalists at a "round table" meeting about close ties of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with the Munich "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio centre, a CIA branch in Europe.

On the CIA instructions the Embassv officially subscribes and regularly mails to Radio "Liberty," a lot of Soviet periodicals, including local ones, which are intended for their processing for subversive ends and concocting "plausible" canards. Diplomats are active in reporting various negative information about the Soviet Union, including rumours and anecdotes with which the radio stations lard their anti-Soviet fabrications.

The official post of "human rights attache" is set up at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, in agreement with the U.S. intelligence services, to coordinate this work. A diplomat holding this job is called at the "Liberty" station "our man in the embassy."

This post, Tumanov siad, was held, in turn, by James Glenn, John Purnell, George Glass. Warren and Zimmerman are American diplomats who were "in charge" of the so-called dissidents in the USSR in 1984-1985. All their "sources of information" were to some or other extent on the pay-roll of the U.S. Embassy which has "encouragement" funds for these pruposes. At present Roger Hart, U.S. Embassy second secretary, is working hard in Moscow, preparing misinformation and slanders.

Tumanov repeatedly saw glass at the "free europe" station where the latter was drilled in concocting inciting broadcasts before his assignment to Moscow.

Apart from carrying on "secret work" among dissidents, the embassy also "calls the tune" for the "Liberty" station, said Tumanov. In fact, it dictates the main directions and themes for slanderous broadcasts and supplies appropriate "information" for them. This is done with the blessing of the CIA and the U.S. State Department, though the kindling of hatred is not evidently in line with the generally recognized functions of a diplomatic mission.

U.S. COUNTERINSURGENCY TROOPS ARRIVING IN PHILIPPINES

PM201832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Cutthroats in the Philippines"]

[Text] Manila, 19 May -- The weekly VERITAS reports that mobile combat groups, trained to perform special tasks in stifling revolutionary and national liberation movements in Asian and Latin American countries, are arriving at the Subic Bay U.S. military base in the Philippines. In the opinion of the article's author, the "green berets" could be used in the Philippines to combat detachments of insurgents "wherever their activities could pose a threat to the security of U.S. military bases and installations." The Philippines Administration has repeatedly declared that the question of normalizing relations between the government and the insurgents is an extremely delicate matter, ruling out any outside interference whatsoever. The United States, however, disregards all other opinions if the point at issue involves the protection of its "strategic interests," even if this should lead to violation of the principle of an independent state's sovereignty. This is what happened, the weekly recalls, in the early seventies, when U.S. marines forcibly evacuated tens of thousands of rural residents from areas situated close to U.S. military installations on the pretext of combatting insurgents. At that time the "green berets" committed atrocities in Ifugao and (Bikol) Provinces, while U.S. military aircraft bombed villages in Batan Province and Mindanao Island. Professor Roland Simbulan of the Philippines State University notes that special purpose units, which carried out the invasion in Grenada and are now playing a part in the intervention against other Latin American states, are also in the Philippines. They are specialists prepared to carry out any dirty work, he points out, and their task is to interfere directly in the affairs of developing countries.

U.S. 'HYPOCRITICAL' ON TERRORISM REGARDING SYRIA, RSA

LD202158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1657 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Addressing journalists in Washington, the deputy White House press secretary has said that Syria remains as before on their list of countries supporting terrorism. He made this statement when commenting on an interview by President al-Asad of Syria in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, in which the head of the Syrian state emphatically swept aside all the groundless accusations of complicity in terrorism.

The words of the White House spokesman testify once again to the fact that the Reagan administration, crudely ignoring the facts, is continuing to whip up anti-Syrian hysteria and to keep its military strike force poised over Syria. Under the false pretext of the struggle against terrroism, the neoglobalists across the Atlantic want to punish a country that refuses to follow in the wake of U.S. policy in the Near East and firmly advocates a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is precisely this that irritates and infuriates Washington. It was for the very same reason that approximately 1 month ago the U.S. committed a scandalous act of state terrorism against Libya and bombed its peaceful towns. With arrogant disdain for the views of the world community, which angrily condemned these bandit activities, the U.S. Administration is trying to assert its self-appointed right to punish those it does not like and to commit international piracy.

It is indicative that the White House has a condescending attitude to its proteges that practice state terrorism. No accusations or threats have come from across the Atlantic against the racist RSA, whose troops committed piratical raids on the capitals of three independent African states: Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These raids caused civilian casualties and considerable destruction. The security and sovereignty of three countries have simultaneously been crudely violated, and Washington has only expressed regret and verbal condemnation of the criminal actions of the racists, which, as they say, makes no difference to the rulers in Pretoria. The RSA [Republic of South Africa] systematically resorts to state terrorism against its neighboring African states, but it does not figure in the U.S. list of countries involved in terrorism. This is understandable, because crows do not peck out each other's eyes.

The UK Government also has the same hypocritical position on the problem of terrorism. Seventy members of the British Parliament, indignant at the international banditry of the racists, called on the Thatcher cabinet to adopt harsh economic and political sanctions against the RSA, but a government spokesman said that it will not take such measures. It did not hesitate to expell three Syrian diplomats from the country under the invented pretext of their complicity in terrorism, but does not wish to spoil relations with the obvious terrorists from Pretoria.

Moscow TV Comments

LD221302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The criminal attack of the RSA military on the Frontline States is evoking angry condemnation in the world. Mankind is indignant with good reason. For the umpteenth time the South African racists, boldly ignoring the norms of international law and order, have invaded the territory of sovereign states, carrying out brigandage and destruction and shedding the blood of peaceful inhabitants.

The explanation the racists have given for their actions sounds like an insult; they allegedly wanted to punish the African National Congress [ANC] whose bases, they say, are located in the Frontline States. The tentacles of the aggressor reached out many kilometers from its lair into foreign territory. Why did the racists wish to punish the African patriots? For the fact that they want to be people in their own land?

[Video shows a house whose wall is peppered with bullet holes; a pool of blood on the floor of a room; another half-ruined house] These pictures are an irrefutable accusation against the RSA racists. By destroying and killing, they are attempting to frighten the continent's free states and force them to renounce their support for the just cause of the patriots from the ANC.

In the final analysis, they are attempting to subjugate the peoples and countries of southern Africa to their own interests. The pictures you have just seen are reminiscent of the recent U.S. bombers' destruction of Libyan towns. Yes, the link between the aggressive actions of the Pretoria racists and those who are of like mind in Washington is a sinister one. The pretexts for the unceremonious violence were the same: hackneyed pretexts of the struggle against terrorism. How easily and how impudently the true inspirers of terrorism elevated to the status of state policy continue to mask themselves with these pretexts.

The White House hastened to condemn the RSA action, but how many simpletons are there who will believe the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration, for the RSA remains for the United States an historical ally. At the very least, this so-called condemnation has had no effect on Pieter Botha, the chief of the apartheid regime. On the contrary, he has stated without a hint of embarrassment that the actions of his commandos were caused by concern for the RSA's security and he threatened a repetit of the punitive actions. Do not these statements and threats sound very like those which were heard from the White House after the bombings of Libya?

The brigandage of the RSA racists has again confirmed the truth that apartheid is a serious threat to the peace and security of peoples, and that the way to remove this danger is the complete and immediate elimination of it.

RSA ATTACK IMITATES U.S. EXAMPLE IN LIBYA

LD222238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 22 May 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Having carried out treacherous attacks on three neighboring states, the RSA has once again showed the world its true face. [video shows rubble] Even the United States lost no time in condemning these barbaric attacks although, to be sure, the U.S. position is far from enviable. In the Pretoria government's actions everyone immediately saw an imitation of the U.S. Air Force's brigandish raid on Libya. Indeed, even members of the racist government have confirmed this: Our friends in the United States showed us in Tripoli and Banghazi how to act against international terrorism. RSA President Pieter Botha, in the American way, is still threatening: That was merely the first stage; we retain the right for further retribution.

The White House has refuted such a comparison, which is so unfavorable from its point of view. Officials from Margaret Thatcher's closest entourage immediately rushed to help. Foreign Secretary Howe said that such parallels are inappropriate, explaining that in Libya's case there was proof of that country's involvement in acts of terrorism, whereas the South Africans had no such grounds. [video shows television interview with Howe]

Attacking Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, the RSA was not simply carrying out brigandish sabotage, but was engaging in a purely political act. In effect, by doing so, it put an end to the peace initiative of the special delegation from seven countries of the commonwealth, which includes Great Britain and most of its former colonies. It must be said that the United States and Britain attached great significance to that delegation's mission -- if only the racists are not isolated; if only collective mandatory economic sanctions are not enforced against the regime.

Incidentally, Washington has still not lost its hope of shielding the racists. While expressing words of indignation and anger over Pretoria's actions, U.S. officials are at the same time attempting to make various kinds of reservations and to find mitigating circumstances.

Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said: In the area of domestic problems the RSA Government is making certain progress, so that sanctions against the Republic are not the solution to the problems. We have appealed to and shall continue to appeal to the South Africans to effect changes, and they have made certain changes.

Look closely, Comrades, at Speakes' words -- certain progress, certain changes. In practice, this means that in essence there is no progress and no change. Finally, Speakes was asked if Washington knew about the attack. I doubt if we received advance notification from the RSA, he said. State Department spokesman Kalb likewise dodged a direct question on whether the United States knew of the racists' Armed Forces' plans to attack. [video shows Speakes]

U.S. SHEDS 'CROCODILE TEARS' OVER RSA AGGRESSION

LD201012 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 20 May 86

["Pretoria's Aggression and Washington's Hypocrisy" — TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Yuriy Ulyanovskiy:

The bandid attack of the racist military against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia has been wrathfully condemned worldwide as an act of state terrorism, as a crying violation of the norms of international law. As far as officials of the White House and the U.S. State Department are concerned, they were in a hurry to describe that action as "particularly inexplicable". Yet, the African leaders most explicitly declare that this crime became possible as a result of the connivance with and assistance to the racists by Washington pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria and blocking the imposition of all-embracing and mandatory sanctions against it.

The whole of Africa demands such sanctions, while Washington and its allies actually ensure for Pretoria the possibility to perpetrate violence and arbitrary rule against the South African people, attempt to destabilise the situation in the "Frontline" States and go with impunity. By its fresh act of aggression Pretoria is trying to sow inconfidence and fear in the neighbour countries, make them give up their independent policy and support for the national-liberation movement. These impudent actions by the racists modelled on the policy of state-sponsored terrorism pursued by Washington are an open challenge to the international community demanding that specific measures be taken immediately to isolate and curb the racist aggressors.

They in Washington are now shedding "crocodile tears" and are complaining that the actions of their partners in "constructive engagement" are "inexplicable", but at the same time are doing everything in their power to take such measures and eliminate the seats of tensions in southern Africa through political methods.

INCREASING MILITARISM OF U.S. SOCIETY NOTED

PM221026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tone Set by Pentagon; From the 'Militarism in America' Report"]

[Text] Washington, 17 May -- Militarism is increasingly creeping into all spheres of U.S. society, dominating foreign and domestic policy. That alarming warning is contained in the report "Militarism in America," prepared by the influential public organization Center for Defense Information.

Considerations of a military nature, the report stresses, are now being given paramount importance in the elaboration of foreign and domestic policy. The Pentagon is increasingly influencing the country's government. The military are increasingly ousting civilians from state posts. Under the present administration, the Defense Department has turned into a mighty department with the right to interfere in the affairs of other government institutions. Thus, in March 1984 the U.S. President signed a directive extending Pentagon powers to matters within the competence of the Department of Commerce. The military department gained the opportunity to control exports of a large number of various goods. The Pentagon's ties with civilian law and order organs and the customs service were expanded. Increasing emphasis in the United States is being placed on military strength as an instrument of foreign policy, the report says. This has had a baneful influence on all American society. Movies such as the Rambo adventure series, "Rocky IV," and "Invasion USA" essentially call on Americans to impose their will on other peoples and create by force a "world order" that suits the United States. These movies present the Russians as enemies and teach that Americans are "immeasurably superior to them." People are influenced in the same vein by warlike toys, comic books, and TV serials which glorify violence. As a result, for many Americans, the document stresses, supporting military action abroad has become tantamount to being patriotic. Aggressiveness and violence have become an inalienable feature of the American way of life.

At the same time, the report goes on to note, U.S. domestic, political, and economic life is being militarized. Billions of U.S. taxpayers' dollars are being spent on an unprecedented peacetime arms buildup while social programs are being cut, the state debt is growing, and there is an increased threat of nuclear war. The country's resources are increasingly being spent on military rather than civilian needs, particularly on the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In fiscal 1985 the Reagan administration spent 27 percent of the federal budget, or around $1,100 per capita, for military purposes. More and more companies previously employed in the civilian sector are switching their production capacities to military production.

The military-industrial complex' influence on political life in the country is growing apace. Contributions from arms companies to the political action committee funds, through which big business finances the election campaigns of suitable candidates, have grown by 225 percent, according to the report's figures. A considerable amount of these funds -- around $440 million -- goes to finance the election campaigns of the congressional committee members on whom the allocation of funds for military purposes largely depends. The Pentagon maintains an active and expensive military lobby on Capitol Hill. As a result members of the House of Representatives and Senate vote for arms production in their constituencies irrespective of whether those arms are needed from the viewpoint of U.S. national interests.

The report's writers point particularly to the heavy cloak of secrecy which surrounds any activity linked with military questions. The U.S. Administration, the document says, has made considerable efforts with a view to depriving the public of access to information on the work of federal departments, first and foremost the Defense Department. This makes it possible for the Pentagon to spend billions of dollars on secret research and work.

Space programs are becoming more and more secret. Two shuttle flights to fulfill purely military tasks were carried out in total secrecy. According to official figures, in the next 10 years 25-30 percent of all space flights will be for military purposes. More and more documents are being classified: Thus, in 1984 the number of papers marked "Secret" grew by 9 percent. As a result, the report writers note, both Congress and the country's public are being deprived of the opportunity to obtain information on military activities.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES CULTURAL ACCORD WITH PRC DELEGATION

LD202012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for culture, today received a PRC delegation, which is in the Soviet Union in connection with the signing of a plan for cultural cooperation between the USSR and PRC for 1986-1987.

Li Zewang, the head of the delegation and PRC ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

EXHIBIT OF PRC ARTS, BOOKS CLOSES IN MOSCOW

OW191201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpts] An exhibition of Chinese woodprints and art books came to a close at Moscow's Museum of Oriental Arts on 18 May. The exhibition was cosponsored by the International Books Company of the USSR and the Guoji Book Store of China. On display at the exhibition were approximately 600 items, including books and albums of woodprints and replicas of art works by ancient and modern Chinese artists published during the past decade, paper cuts, bookmarks, writing tools, calligraphy paper, Chinese ink sticks, brush holders, and so forth.

During the exhibition period, Chinese documentaries on Jingdezhen, [words indistinct] and artists Wang Xuetao and Ye Jianyu were shown. These documentaries had been provided by the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

Before the exhibition closed, a musical soiree was held at the museum auditorium. Among those present at the soiree were Soviet artists and people of all walks of life in Moscow, as well as (Liang Shenxiu), first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY

PM161105 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Article"]

[Text] Beijing -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article calling for democracy to be actively developed in all spheres of Chinese society. It notes that certain successes in resolving this task have been attained in recent years. However, it also points out that building socialist democracy in the conditions characteristic of China "is an extremely difficult task, because Chinese society went through a decade of feudal fascist excesses," that is to say, the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-1976. Those "10 years of chaos," the newspaper points out, seriously harmed the development of socialist democracy.

RENMIN RIBAO writes that steady growth in the ideological, political, and cultural level of the broad popular masses is the main condition necessary for the improvement of socialist democracy."

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN INTERVIEWED

OW221416 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Report on interview with newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolai Soloyev in Moscow on 22 May; interview conducted in Japanese -- from the "News Center 9" program]

[Text] Mr Soloyev, who was appointed the new Soviet ambassador to Japan on 17 May, met with the Japanese press in Moscow today for the first time. Touching on the northern territorial issue -- the major pending issue -- in this interview, Ambassador Soloyev stated that it should be left to the ministerial-level talks, indicating that the USSR would not decline holding talks. Compared with interviews held by former ambassadors, today's interview was rather unusual. I will not point out in what way the interview is unusual. However, one thing it that he is 54 years old, the youngest ambassador ever appointed. Here is Mr Soloyev's interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Soloyev, congratulations on your appointment as ambassador.

[Soloyev] Thank you very much.

[Correspondent] You are a very young ambassador. Can we take your appointment as an example of the Gorbachev administration's policy of appointing young specialists?

[Soloyev] Well...maybe. Why not ask the general secretary? [laughter]

[NHK Moscow correspondent Kazuo Kobayashi] We are greatly concerned over the Chernobyl accident. How about giving us a little more frank information?

[Soloyev] How much more do you mean?

[Kobayashi] I mean more than we have now.

[Soloyev] The Soviet side has already given sufficient explanations. Of course, there is no doubt that Japan is greatly concerned over the Chernobyl accident. Japan is a unique country. In this connection, we can understand your concerns very well. Will this be sufficient? [laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] Does the USSR view Japan's military force as a threat? What is your view on this?

[Soloyev] I do not think so. Though the Soviet people living in the Far Eastern part of the USSR may think so, I do not take it that way...at present, at this point in time.

[Correspondent] At this point in time, Japan does not constitute a military threat?

[Soloyev] No, not yet. But we do not know what the future will be. [laughter]

[Kobayashi] "Vremya's" reports on foreign countries are only concerned with demonstrations or protests and have been criticized as presenting a one-sided view.

[Soloyev] In my opinion, reports on Japan and foreign countries should touch on various aspects. Of course, I think the Soviet people should be informed of all aspects of the lives of the Japanese as well as the peoples of its neighboring countries in Europe.

[Kobayashi] Mr Ambassador, when do you plan to leave for your post?

[Soloyev] I have not decided yet. However, I would like to leave here in early June.

[Kobayashi] How about your family members? Are they leaving with you?

[Soloyev] I will leave for the post by myself.

[Kobayashi] With your wife?

[Soloyev] No. I am going by myself. The reason is my daughter is still in school. This year, she has to take examinations. She is an eighth-grader and she has to take examinations. So my wife will stay here to take care of her. After the result of the examination is announced, she will come to Japan.

[Kobayashi] Education is also a serious problem in the USSR, is it not?

[Soloyev] Yes, it is, but examination is a problem anywhere.

[Kobayashi] If you were to say something to the Japanese people, what would you like to say?

[Soloyev] To all the people in Japan, as well as to all Soviet people, I wish all of you happiness and success. [end recording]

In fact Mr Soloyev, the new ambassador, had the experience of serving at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo for a period of over 8 years, and he is known as an expert on Japanese affairs. It is said that he was Japanese interpretor to the ambassador while Mr (Treyanovskiy) served as ambassador.

Announces Abe Visit

OW221257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 22 KYODO -- Newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev told Japanese reporters in Moscow Thursday that he expects to work for improved bilateral ties based on "mutual understanding" when he takes up his new post.

Solovyev, addressing the reporters in fluent Japanese, said that during his tenure he also expects to see concrete results developing from a cultural pact expected to be concluded when Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visits Moscow May 29-June 1.

In reply to a question concerning how bilateral relations will be developed, the envoy said, "In spite of our different social systems, if there is respect for one another when we meet then trust can be deepened, and there is a mountain full of possibilities for that to happen."

He pointed out that Abe's visit to Moscow will be significant in that talks begun when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze visited Tokyo in January will be resumed, adding that in the past four months the international situation has changed considerably.

Although a cultural pact between the Soviet Union and Japan is still under negotiation, Solovyev said that he expects the agreement will be finalized during Abe's visit.

He also said that Japan's request for special visiting privileges to the Soviet-held northern territories will come up during the course of the Moscow visit. The privilege if approved would allow former Japanese residents of the islands lying northeast of Hokkaido to go to the islands to visit their ancestral graves.

If the issue is resolved in talks scheduled between Abe and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, it will be interpreted as a positive step forward in improving Soviet-Japanese ties, according to observers.

Although Solovyev did not specify when a meeting between the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union would take place, he said that if relations "are on the road to improvement" then a meeting would be definitely realized.

The new ambassador, expected to take up his post in early June, was posted in Japan from 1966-71, after which he headed the Foreign Ministry's second Far East division.

Observers have pointed out that the selection of Solovyev, whose "Japan ties" date back 30 years, is an indication that the Soviet Government is putting emphasis on improving relations with Japan.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW220936 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A five-member delegation of the Japanese Socialist Youth league [JSYL] headed by Tsuji Ogasawara, member of the JSYL Central Standing Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday evening. At the invitation of the Committee of Youth Organization of the USSR, the delegation is visiting the USSR as a regular exchange between the youth organizations of the two countries.

The delegation, which is composed of JSYL activists who are also young staff members of the Japanese National Railway, is scheduled to visit Moscow as well as Vilnius and Kaunas, cities in the Lithuanian Republic located on the Baltic Sea coast during its visit to the USSR.

The delegation will be introduced to the life of Soviet youths as well as activities of the Komsomol, the largest youth league. In addition, it will make an inspection tour of various railway facilities to understand working conditions of the Soviet railway workers.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES CLAIMS OF THREAT TO HOKKAIDO

PM221604 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch under the "Behind the Scenes of Subversion" rubric: "GUNJI KENKYU Fake"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The "Soviet threat" has become in recent years a truly international bogey used by Western politicians and the military to wring fantastic sums for the arms race from their citizens and to propagate spite and enmity from lofty rostrums.

The latest step developing the anti-Soviet theme has been taken in Japan. The June issue of the respectable journal GUNJI KENKYU (MILITARY RESEARCH), which is published by the Japan Military Revue Joint-Stock Company, has hit the bookstores. The first place where it went on sale was a store 5 minutes' walk from the Japan Defense Agency. For Y700 a reader can obtain a full picture of how the Russians "will occupy Hokkaido," how many divisions will land there, and what will then ensue.

What is more, according to the strategic oracles here, the Russians were to have seized the Japanese island back in 1980. The date was then shunted forward to 1985. The hoopla was so intense that a special section even appeared on bookshelves for publications on the "Soviet threat" and the immigration services recorded a mass departure of Hokkaido inhabitants in search of safer places of residence. Well I never! The deadlines indicated in pseudoscientific works expired, however. The "analysts'" forecasts, as was to be expected, did not hold up. The special bookshelf section had to be closed because of the clear unpopularity of the publications. A long calm set in. But now there is a fresh salvo.

GUNJI KUNKYU promises that before long eight Soviet divisions will make a simultaneous landing on Hokkaido. The island will be seized in a pincer movement by three assault landing forces striking from the north, east, and central sector, the operation being provided with air cover by several air armies, and so on in the same vein over many, many pages, complete with plans, maps, and sketches.

What conclusion is to be drawn from this? It is not difficult to guess: Namely, it is impossible to hold the island of Hokkaido with the present potential deployed on it. It is essential to build up Japan's Armed Forces and improve equipment and combat training.

It is noteworthy that this same special issue lays out in detail numerical data and various illustrations from the fifth edition of the Pentagon's brochure "Soviet Military Power." One fake using figures from another fake. That interrelationship says quite enough. Nor should it be forgotten that the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger began on Hokkaido itself, where the American guest inspected a Japanese "defense forces" exercise. And the "Soviet threat" was the dominant theme of his conversations with Japan Defense Agency representatives.

The question arises whether the special issue of GUNJI KENKYU is an echo of those talks, since there is a striking similarity in the assessments, formulations, and presentation.

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES DRA INTERIOR MINISTRY

LD222139 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 22 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah has had a meeting with party activists of units of the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In his speech Najibullah stressed that the organs of the Ministry of the Interior of the country should discharge a very important function in establishing new social relations and building a new society in Afghanistan, put into life the policy of the party and the revolutionary government. The role of the Interior Ministry organs, People's Militia in defending motherland's frontiers and the gains of the revolution is immeasurably growing now that imperialist and reactionary forces are continuing an undeclared war against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistam drew the attention of the participants in the meeting to ensuring active participation of the Interior Ministry workers in fulfilling plans of economic and social development of the republic and called upon them to comprehensively promote the broadening and strengthening of the social basis of revolutionary power, establishment of social justice, maintenance of law and order.

Najibullah called upon the Interior Ministry organs, standing on guard of the interests of the people, to maintain inseparable links with the working people, to be an example of discharging the revolutionary duty, of displaying responsible approach to solution of pressing tasks of progressive development of the country.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS AT 'MOST IMPORTANT' STAGE

LD162236 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 16 TASS -- Another round of the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations conducted through the good offices of Diego Cordovez, a personal representative of the U.N. general secretary, will be continued next week, said today D. Cordovez in an interview to journalists. He noted that the atmosphere at the negotiations was constructive and the two sides had serious intentions. Progress has been reached on some issues. In his opinion, the negotiations are at the most important and decisive stage.

BRIEFS

INDIAN, MALAGASY MINISTERS VISIT -- On 21 May Comrade Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received India's minister of state for information and broadcasting, who is currently in Tashkent on the occasion of the ninth international cinematography festival of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, recieved Madagascar's minister of information, ideological orientation, and cooperatives on the same day. He is also in Tashkent on the occasion of the international cinematography festival. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 22 May 86 GF]

TASS REPORTS PARTIAL SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

LD212158 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi May 21 TASS -- The Defence Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today distributed here a communique, saying that in accordance with the decisions of the Vientianne summit conference of the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea agreed on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. It will be effected in the next few days.

The 98th Army Corps, including one infantry division, one infantry brigade, one infantry regiment, and attached units, will be withdrawn from the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The 98th Army Corps has discharged its internationalist duty on Kampuchea's south-western frontier, the communique notes.

IZVESTIYA DEPLORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR KHMER FORCES

PM221400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov commentary: "Backing Bandits"]

[Text] On 20 May a day to commemorate the victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime will be held in the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. This horrific phenomenon in mankind's history has been exposed and the murderers have been condemned worldwide. However, the need to expose the Pol Pot clique as a social evil has lost none of its topicality even in our time. The perpetrators of the Cambodian tragedy have found patrons among the forces of imperialism and reaction and are being used in a dangerous political game which is part of the U.S. neoglobalist strategy.

When the special military helicopter had delivered C. Weinberger to the location on the Thai-Cambodian border, artillery stationed nearby went into action. A demonstration firing exercise was staged in honor of the Pentagon chief. The gunfire carried above the jungle, reverberating in the air and shaking the bamboo huts and the Pol Pot camp tents, covered with red dust.

When the last salvo died down, the U.S. defense secretary confirmed that he was satisfied with the "effectiveness" of the U.S. military hardware supplied to Thailand and that he hoped that it would be used "as intended," that is, to "protect the democratic foundations" in the said area. He went on to deliver a speech in which he hurled attacks against Cambodia and Vietnam and declared that the United States will continue "to support the struggle" of the militarized Khmer reactionary formations entrenched along the border. His audience subserviently nodded approval. They knew that the promised "support" would have to be earned.

Incidentally, according to news agency reports, on the same day the gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other counterrevolutionary groupings tried several times to penetrate Cambodian territory to carry out acts of terror and sabotage there. At the same time, Thai military aircraft invaded PRK airspace and artillery repeatedly shelled the republic's border areas, providing fire cover for the bandit provocations. However, Cambodian border guard and self-defense forces in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers rebuffed the attackers in a worthy fashion. According to the Cambodian SPK news agency, in April alone more than 1,700 bandits were put out of action and more than 500 men were captured. Large quantities of U.S.-made firearms and military equipment were also seized. Combat operations in the area continue.

The author of these lines visited the westernmost areas of Cambodia adjoining the Thai border and saw the aftermath of the crimes perpetrated by the reactionaries -- burned-down houses, blown-up bridges and dams, and wounded civilians whose eyes burned with hatred at the mention of the Pol Pot men and their kind. I was even able to see captured Pol Pot men, to talk to them, to hear their testimony about life in the camps on Thai soil. They included all kinds of people. Apart from inveterate bandits, there were many people who had joined the Pol Pot forces under duress. Afraid of being shot for insubordination, they were dispatched on piratical raids into Cambodia almost every day and forced to terrorize the population, sabotage national economic projects, and sow panic.

As the people's power is consolidated in Cambodia and the combat capability of its Army is enhanced, the process of demoralization and collapse of the emigre soldiery maintained by foreign patrons is intensifying. I was told by captives that constant, unabating hostility reigns even between the reactionary forces' individual camps. Frequently this results in serious clashes during which artillery and tanks are used. The causes of the discord vary, but most frequently the quarrels are about the share of food and weapons received from the transatlantic patrons or about spheres of influence.

...This was some time ago. Meanwhile, all kinds of political speculations still abound around the "Cambodian question" in the West and the PRK's legitimate UN place is still occupied by the representatives of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," set up on instructions from abroad and essentially representing no one but the butchers and enemies of the Cambodian people. It is well known that the main force in this "coalition" consists of Pol Pot men guilty of killing 3 million Cambodian citizens. That monstrous genocidal regime has been condemned by the entire world public. Nonetheless, even now attempts are still made in the West to ignore the crimes it perpetrated in Cambodia and to use this emigre rabble to implement "neo-globalist" schemes. This is what Washington is gambling on in kindling "regional conflict" and fueling tension in the Thai-Cambodian border area.

The topic of the Pentagon's return to its former positions in Indochina was also featured in C. Weinberger's talks in Bangkok. The newspapers note that the question of "demothballing" the U.S. Air Force bases in Thailand, which were actively used during the aggressive war in Vietnam, was also touched upon. It is known that these bases played an important role in the conduct of U.S. combat operations. The aircraft which "carpet-bombed" cities and villages in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos took off from here. In 1976 the United States, having lost that war against the peoples of Indochina, was forced to close down these facilities and to withdraw its forces from Thailand. However, even now a certain number of U.S. military personnel are present at these bases. And the Utapao base has been used by U.S. military aircraft for more than 5 years during joint exercises with the Thai Army.

Of late, high-ranking emissaries from Washington have paid frequent visits to the area where the Pol Pot camps are located. Some publicize their visits and are not embarrassed to make inflammatory speeches, while others prefer not to advertise their missions. These "quiet Americans," as CIA agents are called, bring along weapons and instructions for the bandits who wage war against the Cambodian people. Not so long ago W. Casey, director of the U.S. espionage agency, himself visited the Pol Pot men's lair. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, he made this visit to personally "assess the Cambodian guerrillas' requirements for military aid." In the current fiscal year, the U.S. Congress has already appropriated $5 million for the "Khmer freedom fighters." The haste with which this money was allocated had its reasons. During the preceding dry season, the PRK defenders routed major reactionary camps and cleared the Republic's territory of Pol Pot men along the whole length of the border with Thailand.

The defeat for reaction forced its patrons to adopt emergency measures to save the "coalition" from complete collapse. Weapons and equipment poured in for the bandits. The puppets noticeably stepped up their "diplomatic activity," making trips to Washington and other Western capitals.

Experience shows that support for the Khmer renegades only intensifies tension and blocks the process of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. This policy is resolutely denounced by peace-loving peoples. It is clear that only the complete elimination of both the Pol Pot political and military forces and an end to the use of Thailand as a bridgehead for attacks on the PRK will pave the way toward normalization.

And conversely it is clear that Washington's provocative actions in employing butchers to further its imperial interests and kindling strife between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN are fraught with new military conflicts and present a serious threat to world peace.

VNA CITED ON PRC 'BORDER VIOLATIONS'

PM211328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Border Incidents"]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 May -- VNA reports that in the first 2 weeks of May, Chinese artillery shelled 17 population centers in Ha Tuyen Province on the SRV's northern border. On 5 May there was small arms fire against border regions in the Lai Chau Province. In this period there were border violations by Chinese Army subunits. In Quan Ba district in Ha Tuyen Province three SRV citizens were seized.

NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY KAPITSA

PM191226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, received M. M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR, on 15 May in connection with the upcoming presentation of credentials.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA -- Moscow May 19, TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Samoteykin, the ambassador of the USSR to Australia, to be concurrently the ambassador of the USSR to Papua New Guinea. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 19 May 86 LD]

TASS-PNA EXCHANGE AGREEMENT -- In Manila an agreement has been signed between TASS and the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY that provides for the exchange of regional and international news and information, including photographic material. The agreement is aimed at further strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA MEETS WITH ANTONOV IN MOSCOW

LD221349 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 21 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

[Text] Moscow, May 21: In line with the time-table of work of the Polish-Soviet Inter-governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation an inter-session meeting of the co-chairmen of both sections, Vice-Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Aleksey Antonv, took place here on Wednesday.

The subject of the talks and of the decisions taken during them were questions connected with the implementation of the long-range programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000, with special emphasis on the establishment of joint Polish-Soviet production enterprises, the construction in Poland of new investment projects and the conclusion of incomplete ones by means of Soviet credits, as well as on coproduction and specialization of production. The works conducted with this aim in view, have been proceedings correct in principle, and the agreed decisions should ensure a timely implementation of the tasks, it was stated at the meeting.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN MARITIME TRADE TALKS HELD

PM201526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expanding"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 May -- A joint session of the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Bulgarian Ministry of Transportation has been held here. It defined ways of further developing cooperation in the sphere of freight transport by sea within the framework of Soviet-Bulgarian trade exchange.

A program to expand cooperation between the two ministries in accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving freight shipments in the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000 was signed.

G. Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, who had been participating in the session's work.

TASS REPORTS FISCHER'S MEETING WITH FRG ENVOY

LD211923 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 21 TASS -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, has received today head of the FRG permanent mission to the GDR. Referring to the proposal of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that direct talks be started between the governments of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the FRG on the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons, he turned over the GDR's proposals on the holding, principles and basic trends of these talks. Simultaneously, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed his country's preparedness for starting immediately direct contacts between representatives of the three states.

In the course of the meeting held, the GDR foreign minister pointed to the danger of a further deterioration of the international situation. Implementation of the NATO plans for the production and adoption of binary weapons among the arms, would signal the start of a new spiral of the arms race, that would have dangerous consequences for the whole package of disarmament talks, especially for the talks on the elimination of chemical weapons. In this connection, he pointed out, the FRG has a special responsibility to bear. Declaring for the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons, both German states could make a concrete contribution to the cause of peace, Oskar Fischer emphasized.

Prague May 21 TASS -- Bohusalv Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, has received today the FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia and presented to him a document "the principles and basic trends of the forthcoming talks between Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG on the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons."

In the course of the meeting Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the document presented to the FRG Government was an expressed of the efforts of Czechoslovakia and the GDR directed at drawing up speedily a treaty on the creation of zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

SRFY'S MIKULIC CITED ON ECONOMIC TASKS

PM201439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by the SFRY Head of Government"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May -- A session of the SFRY Federal Assembly held here today approved the new composition of the SFRY Federal Executive Council (government).

B. Mikulic became president of the Federal Executive Council. R. Dizdarevic and B. Mamula were reappointed federal secretaries of foreign affairs and people's defense, respectively.

B. Mikulic, who delivered a speech at the session, characterized the economic situation in the country which, he said, has encountered great difficulties in recent years. He mentioned in particular among the reasons for this situation the undervaluing of the planning role and the violation of the domestic market's unity.

Touching on the work ahead, which is aimed first and foremost at stabilizing economic development, the Yugoslav head of government said that our task, on the basis of the fundamental propositions of the "Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization," is to analyze laggardness and omissions and draw appropriate conclusions for the future. It is necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the economic system, devote heightened attention to the development of science and technology, and step up the pace of production in industry and agriculture.

Speaking of the 13th LCY Congress to be held at the end of June, the head of government noted that the working people and all citizens expect this forum of Communists to give a clear, accurate assessment of the existing situation and define ways of resolving the Yugoslav society's current problems.

PRAVDA CARRIES HUSAK ARTICLE ON CSSR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM201039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president: "The Party's Historic "Task"]

[Text] The Czechoslovakian peoples greeted the May days of the 41st anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, the completion of the national liberation struggle, and our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army in the creative, businesslike atmosphere of implementation of the tasks put forward by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The program for the further development and improvement of socialist society and the raising of material and cultural levels and quality of the people's life, which was drawn up by the congress, meets with the working people's full support. All the political parties and public organizations of the National Front have adopted it as a common platform for the elections to representative organs at all levels to be held in the Republic in May and as the main guide for future activity.

The program reflects the historical continuity of the ideas of the Czechoslovak revolution, the results of 4 decades of the socialist path, the changes in internal and external conditions for the building of a developed socialist society, and the era's new demands. We consider it the CPCZ' contribution to the collective efforts of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and to the creative answer to the questions urgently facing us in light of the political, social, and economic changes in the late 20th century world.

The realities of today are, above all, the growing influence and prestige of world socialism as the main force of historical progress, the developing countries' constantly expanding participation in the life of the world community, the increasing contradictions of imperialism, and its constantly intensifying trend toward reaction and militarism. Far-reaching consequences and unforeseen opportunities, as well as risk, are inherent in the rapidly expanding scientific and technical revolution. Questions of war, peace, and of averting the nuclear threat and the problems of disarmament, peaceful coexistence, competition, and rivalry between the two world systems, and the establishment of constructive international cooperation in resolving mankind's global problems are acquiring great dynamism and new dimensions, and demand urgent resolution. All this gives the present era the nature of a true turning point.

We see the exceptional, truly historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in the fact that it assessed critically and exactingly the results, potential, and prospects of Soviet society's development and elaborated a profoundly substantiated, complex, and realistic program for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and ways of implementing it. The 27th congress carried out a profound analysis of the modern world's development trends and contradictions and adopted an aggressive program for stepping up the struggle to strengthen peace and for consolidating the positions and magnetic force of world socialism. The decisions of the Soviet Communists' congress are a tremendous contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and a mighty stimulus in the struggle for peace and progress.

The CPCZ wholeheartedly supports the open, critical, principled approach of the 27th CPSU Congress and highly assesses its strategic, far-reaching conclusions not only for the Soviet Union, but for the entire socialist community and the world revolutionary movement and for the peaceful future of human civilization. As was noted in the CPCZ Central Committee Political Report to the 17th congress, "our party and the Czechoslovak people followed with unprecedented attentiveness the progress of the Soviet Communists' highest forum. There was special interest in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Leninist spirit of this document, the conclusions it contains, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the other documents adopted at the congress, and the businesslike discussion had a tremendous influence on us and were an inspiring stimulus to the party and people."

I. The demands of the most efficient utilization of socialism's advantages, the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the assimilation of intensive growth factors, above all the potential of scientific and technical progress and the expansion of the initiative of the people's masses and of more effective forms of mutual cooperation are today an objective necessity for the entire socialist community. And, although in individual countries these tasks take different forms depending on specific conditions and needs, the essence of our activity, arising from the unity of our ideas, interests, and goals, is the same. This was confirmed by the recent congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries. The preparations for, progress, and results of the 17th CPCZ Congress are also evidence of this.

To determine the directions and goals of our further progress, it was necessary to evaluate the results achieved both since the 16th congress and in the entire period since the beginning of the seventies, when -- after overcoming by political means the profound crisis of the late sixties -- we were able to embark on the building of a developed socialist society. The implementation of the general line elaborated by the 14th CPCZ Congress and developed by its 15th and 16th congresses required the active resolution of the problems that accumulated in the past, as well as new problems, and the eradication of the consequences of the profound changes in the world economy and the discriminatory policy of imperialism. On the basis of the experience and lessons of the crisis period, the CPCZ has consistently pursued a principled Marxist-Leninist course, established Leninist norms in party and society life, and displayed tireless concern for reinforcing the leadership organs with trained cadres who are devoted to socialism and to strengthening ties with the masses.

The results of stable political, economic, and social development over the past 15 years fully affirm the correctness of the party's policy and actions. On the basis of the federal structure, the fraternal cooperation of the CSSR's peoples and ethnic groups was stepped up still further and Czechoslovak statehood strengthened. The CPCZ' unity, militancy, and leading role strengthened and its composition widened and improved qualitatively. Since the 14th congress 971,000 people have been admitted to the party. Of the total number of 1,675,000 Communists, more than half are workers and cooperativized peasants. One-third of all the Communists are age 35 or under.

The dynamism of the CSSR's economic growth over the three 5-year plans is indicated by these facts: national income increased 81 percent, industrial production 97 percent, and agricultural production 33 percent. Personal consumption increased 44 percent, and social consumption 109 percent. These results were made possible to a significant degree by cooperation with the other socialist countries. The USSR's share of Czechoslovakia's total volume of foreign trade was nearly 45 percent in 1985, and the total share of all the socialist countries was 78 percent. This positive asset promoted the fulfillment, on the whole, of the targets for the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985).

Despite the fact that it was necessary to overcome a series of obstacles and difficulties, the 17th congress was able to note: The CSSR is entering the second half of the eighties as a modern, socially consolidated and politically durable socialist state with a mature economy and high living and cultural standards for the people, with strong international political and economic positions, and with a good basis for further growth. This is a convincing answer to bourgeois propaganda's prophecy that the CSSR would not be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis of the late sixties.

In the context of the generally positive results, the work of the 17th congress was notable for its realism, its sober evaluation of achievements, principled criticism of weak points and shortcomings, and exactingness in defining our next tasks. The CPCZ Central Committee Political Report noted directly that the results achieved could have been weightier if better use had been made of existing potential and if progress had not been hampered by negative phenomena. The need was stressed to systematically develop criticism and self-criticism as essential tools in the struggle for society's healthy development, the unity of word and deed, and the strengthening of socialist morality and discipline.

II.

Formulating the tasks for the new 5-year plan and for the period through the year 2000, the 17th CPCZ Congress further elaborated and enriched the long-term line of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR. We regard the comprehensive application of the strategy of acceleration in socioeconomic development of Czechoslovak conditions as the main element in the implementation of these decisions. For us too, this is the basis for satisfying the growing needs of society and of every citizen, fulfilling the program goals of socialism, and achieving success in competition with capitalism.

This strategy forms the essence of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000, approved by the 17th congress. In the next 15 years national income will increase by more than two-thirds. The volume of this growth will be equivalent to the entire volume of national income created in the 40 years since 1945. Personal consumption will increase by approximately one-half by the year 2000.

An important step in the Czechoslovak economy's intensification will be taken in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. An 18 to 19 percent growth in national income by the year 1990 will be achieved basically through social labor's increased productivity more rational utilization of raw materials and energy resources. This will be reflected in a far more intensive -- compared with what has already been achieved -- growth in the national economy's efficiency, better utilization of available resources, and a fundamental turn toward the qualitative aspect of economic development. Key significance is assigned above all to progress and the practical application of science and technology, which must be our economic policy's bulwark.

The congress associated the economy's intensification with the directive on management and planning's fundamental improvement, the economic machinery's restructuring, the stepping up of the role of economic levers, and the organizational structures' improvement. It is a question of improving centralized management's quality while at the same time extending the powers and responsibility of enterprises and transferring them consistently to complete financial autonomy. Important measures have been taken in this direction in our socialist agriculture since the beginning of this year.

The unity of the economic and social aspects of this process is expressed in the link between the acceleration of national economic development and the more dynamic growth of personal and social consumption, and the improvement of people's living and working conditions, including environmental conservation.

The social policy approved by the 17th congress is based on the principles of social justice, and its aim is to create the conditions for increasing commitment to high-quality, productive labor, for galvanizing all society's forces, for forming the socialist way of life, and for deepening the humanism of our social structures.

Socioeconomic acceleration is also associated with our political system's general development. It is above all a question of further improving and strengthening all aspects of socialist democracy as a prerequisite and integral part of the maturity of the socialist society and as an instrument for uniting the people's interests and mobilizing them to creative labor. Here we devote maximum attention both to the full exploitation of the various established forms of participation by the people in the management of state and public affairs, and to testing in practice and seeking out new ways that are opening up thanks to the growing role of the National Front organizations, labor collectives, and national committees, as well as linking this quest to the introduction of socialist self-management elements.

We are aware that implementation of the congress decisions will require an innovative approach, consistency, and a businesslike atmosphere. Their implementation is inevitably associated with the struggle to overcome oversimplifications, an outdated way of thinking and outdated habits, bureaucracy, formalism, clinging to routine, and inertia. A prerequisite for success is the further strengthening of the CPCZ' vanguard role, the total improvement of work methods and style, the improvement of intraparty quality of life and the party's ideological influence, and special attention toward a businesslike and concrete approach and practical results.

III.

In the course solving the new problems, increasing significance is attached to the socialist community's unity and cohesion, the improvement of machinery and effectiveness of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, and the coordination of their actions in all spheres. The 17th CPCZ Congress described the CSSR's complete participation in the socialist states' collaboration as a vitally important factor which markedly increases the effectiveness of all work and the dynamism of progress, an integral part of Czechoslovakia's socialist development strategy, and a prerequisite for its successful implementation.

We attach paramount significance to strengthening the process of socialist economic integration, and we see as its main component the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. This is the sole reliable and realistic path for solving the basic problems of scientific and technical progress -- the path that leads to the attainment of the highest level of labor productivity and the strengthening of invulnerability to imperialism's discriminatory policy.

Fundamental importance is attached to substantially increasing the effectiveness of CEMA's activity and to the broad development of progressive forms of cooperation among CEMA members. It is a question of establishing direct ties between enterprises, creating joint production and science and production associations, and elaborating the necessary planning, economic, organizational, and other measures which will promote this. The CSSR attaches great significance to the prompt resolution of these questions. Recently, for instance, Czechoslovak organs approved implementation principles for direct ties between our organizations and enterprises and their partners in the CEMA countries.

The indissoluble interconnection between domestic and international problems gives rise to the tremendous significance -- a significance which increases with the seriousness of the situation -- of coordinated actions by the fraternal countries in the foreign policy arera. The unity of the socialist community states is their main weapon in opposing imperialism's aggressive intentions. In the spirit of the 17th congress decisions, the CPCZ will try with all its might to help strengthen this unity. We will continue to step up the CSSR's contribution to the struggle for the implementation of the joint objectives of disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. We attach fundamental significance to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, which express the interests of the entire socialist community and are aimed at eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, by stages, by the year 2000, banning nuclear weapon tests, substantially reducing conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and solving other burning international problems. The urgent need to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe is all the more important in that we cannot but pay attention, for instance, to the participation of certain West European powers in American space militarization plans and to such instances as manifestations of revanchism in the FRG.

The nucleus of the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity is the collaboration of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. The CPCZ welcomes and supports the development and enrichment of its forms, which promote the more profound and systematic exchange of experience and the strengthening of cooperation in various spheres. Special importance is attached to regular meetings of the fraternal parties' leaders.

In their international ties, the CPCZ and the CSSR attach key significance to comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the Soviet Union. Our people's entire 40-year history of building a new life is irrefutable confirmation that our friendship, alliance, and cooperation, born in the joint struggle against fascism and founded on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will always serve as our essential bulwark and support.

Our cooperation in all spheres, based on complete mutual trust, respect, and mutual understanding, is notable, especially recently, for its wide scope. In the economic sphere this is indicated, for instance, by the fact that in the present 5-year plan the trade exchange volume will increase by 30 percent compared with the previous one and will total R74 billion, and in this context the proportion of deliveries on the basis of specialization and production sharing will increase first and foremost. We are confident that the course of acceleration set by our countries offers scope for the further expansion of cooperation in both quantitative and especially qualitative indicators.

Great prospects are opened up by the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries for the period through the year 2000. The 17th congress set the task of more fully utilizing the steadily expanding potential of cooperation, which is the guarantee of the successful implementation of all our plans.

The CPCZ is now focusing its efforts on ensuring that, from the very first, the 17th congress program is implemented consistently everywhere. We see this as our duty to our people and to the international revolutionary movement. It is at the same time the best way to continue the glorious revolutionary traditions of 65 years of struggle and labor for the happiness of the Czechoslovak people, whom the CPCZ has served in all its activity since the day of its foundation in May 1921.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ CONCLUDES TRIP

Tours Leningrad

LD220302 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Leningrad, May 21 TASS -- A streamer with the words "welcome, head of the Spanish Government" greeted Felipe Gonzalez and his wife who arrived here today from Moscow. The guest is making the trip to this big industrial, scientific and cultural centre on the Baltic coast within the framework of his official visit to the Soviet Union.

At the airport the Spanish head of government and the personages accompanying him were welcomed by the chairman of the executive committee of the city soviet of peoples' deputies Vladimir Khodyrev with his wife and other officials. The welcoming party included representatives of Leningrad's working people.

On the way to the city with a motorcycle escort Felipe Gonzalez inspected a monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers. This impressive memorial built on money donated by the people has immortalised in bronze and granite the courage of Leningraders who successfully defended their city from the enemy.

At the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery Felipe Gonzalez paid tribute to the memory of more than half a million townspeople and soldiers who fell in the years of the second World War. He laid a wreath to the common graves. In the VIP book the Spanish premier wrote, "People died for peace".

A conversation was held at the Executive Committee of the city soviet. Mayor Vladimir Khodyrev said that Leningraders were deeply moved by the feelings expressed by the Spanish guests at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery and at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city. He told the guest about the structure of the city soviet, the activity of its deputies and standing commissions, about the fulfil tasks of economic and social development. The Leningrad city soviet, it was stressed, attaches much importance to the development of friendly ties with Barcelona. The two cities signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation last year.

The Executive Committee of the city soviet of peoples' deputies held a dinner in honour of Felipe Gonzalez and his wife. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Seen Off by Marchuk

LD221621 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Leningrad May 22 TASS -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his wife left the Soviet Union for home today. Felipe Gonzalez was staying on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was seen off from the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Guriy Marchuk, Chairman of the Leningrad City Executive Committee Vladimir Khodyrev, other officials.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SWEDEN'S CARLSSON

LD221956 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 22 TASS -- Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson received here Vladislav Malkevich, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, who heads the Soviet Government delegation at the 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish cooperation in trade, economy, science and Technology, which develops successfully on a mutually advantageous basis. They stressed that the recent official visit by Carlsson to the Soviet Union, his meetings and talks with the Soviet leadership were of major importance to stepping up this cooperation. The sides declared for using both traditional and new forms of this cooperation in the interests of consolidating goodneighbourly relations and promoting mutual understanding between the two countries.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM NOTES MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY

LD220436 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has addressed a telegram to President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta conveying congratulations and best wishes to the president and the friendly people of Malta on the occasion of that country's national holiday.

In her reply telegram Agatha Barbara expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations, and on her part conveyed the best wishes of progress and prosperity to the people of the USSR.

The telegrams express confidence that the good relations between the Soviet Union and Malta will further strengthen and successfully develop for the benefit of both peoples, in the interests of universal peace and international security.

UK WORKERS EXPOSED TO RADIATION AT SELLAFIELD

LD220448 Moscow TASS in English 0422 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] London May 22 TASS -- Two workers at the British Sellafield plutonium processing complex at Seascale on the coast of the Irish Sea have suffered exposure to radiation Tuesday during maintenance on a safety valve, the news service of BBC television reported.

The workers who have received an increased dose of radiation are now undergoing medical checks. The facility's administration, the BBC said, claims that what has happened has been a "minor" incident.

But the problem of safety at the Sellafield complex has been raised by various public organizations more than once also before as the facility has a history of repeated radiation leaks.

This year alone, the TV network said, this is the fourth incident involving a radioactive leak into the atmosphere from the Sellafield plant.

KOHL 'OSTENTATIOUSLY' PARTICIPATES IN FRG REVANCHIST MEETING

LD202224 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The ostentatious participation of Helmut Kohl, chancellor of West Germany, in a provocative gathering of the 'community of Sudeten Germans' in Munich has evoked concern and indignation of the democratic public and sober-minded politicians.

Horst Sielaff, Social Democratic deputy of Bundestag, said here that an end should be put to the prattle about the non-existent 'Germany within the borders of 1937' and about the 'German question' which allegedly remains open. And that it is necessary to give up territorial claims to West Germany's neighboring states. He emphasized that by taking part in the gathering of the 'exiled' H. Kohl had inflicted damage to the foreign policy of West Germany.

Even the bourgeois press has to admit that by its ostentatious 'fraternization' with the revanchists and the support for their reactionary goals and claims the chancellor conferred to dubious benefit upon the foreign political prestige of the FRG.

The newspaper "WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU" wrote today that, by all appearances, the leader of the CDU/CSU bloc was so active in currying favour with the revanchists in order to get into their grace and enlist their support at the parliamentary elections due to be held next year. The thing is that the popularity of the CDU/CSU in the eyes of the electors was lessened a great deal as a result of the policy pursued by the Kohl government which is clearly confirmed by numerous public opinion polls. By adopting an anti-workers amendment to the labour legislation the government seriously aggravated relations with labour unions.

In these conditions the CDU/CSU leaders decided to count on the potential of the ultra-right-wing forces represented by various 'unions' and 'communities' of a revanchist nature according to the press, this is the reason for the ostentatious participation of the CDU/CSU leaders in propaganda gatherings of the 'exiled' held all over West Germany these days. With this in view the CDU/CSU leaders saw to it that Herbert Czaja, leader of the notorious 'union of the exiled', was again included in the list of candidates of the bloc at the coming parliamentary elections.

AIMS OF WEINBERGER WEST EUROPEAN TOUR VIEWED

LD192149 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 May 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is making another tour of a number of West European countries. Here is what a Radio Moscow commentator, Viktor Ivanov, writes:

Weinberger's itinerary takes him to four countries, including neutral Austria, but the highlight of the program is participation in a meeting of the NATO military planning group at defense minister level later in the week. According to the media the U.S. defense secretary intends to discuss with his bloc partners such problems as the so-called international terrorism, the implementation of the star wars program, the production of binary chemical ammunition, and other issues.

Not everything seems to go as smoothly as the Washington administration would like it to as far as those matters are concerned. As for international terrorism, very indicative was the reaction of the West European public to the recent American air raid on Libya. There was clearly no support for Washington's intention to put the tag of terrorist on that country and those grounds assume the right to pass sentence and punish it the way it pleases. The NATO countries, with the exception of Great Britain, refused to be accomplices the action which resulted in the death of civilians and in the destruction of civilian projects. According to the polls taken the overwhelming majority of the Europeans qualified the raid as an expression of the policy of government terrorism on the part of the United States.

Not everything seems to go well also with implementing the plans of space militarization which the United States wants its allies to join. Last week over 100 renowned political, public, and religious figures denounced the star wars program as a factor which considerably increases the war threat. In a joint statement they spoke out against spreading the arms race to space and called for strict compliance with the existing agreements on limiting and reducing arms and achieving new ones.

The United States Administration is alarmed by the opposition its military plans encounter among its allies. There is also growing opposition in Congress and all over the country. And since it has no other argument than the old myth about the Soviet military threat the American Administration resorts to power pressure, intimidation, and primitive falsification of facts. But Washington finds it ever harder to justify its refusal to meet the Soviet disarmament initiatives which cover all the aspects of the problem, propose concrete dates of solving it, and provide for pratical control measures.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Visit

PM201253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Expanding Military Contacts"]

[Text] Lisbon, 19 May -- An increase of U.S. military aid to Portugal is the main question to be discussed with Portuguese leaders by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who arrived here on a 2-day official visit at the start of his tour of several West European countries. He will have talks with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

The Pentagon chief will discuss with Portuguese leaders the question of implementing the 1983 agreement to extend the lease of Lajes Air Force Base in the Azores. Cooperation between the two NATO partners in the military sphere is developing rapidly. In addition to the lease of the Azores air force base, Washington and Lisbon signed in 1984 an agreement providing for the siting of a U.S. radar tracking station near the city of Algarve in southern Portugal. Last month Washington announced the forthcoming sale of arms and military equipment worth $216 million to Lisbon. It is also planned for the United States to participate in the building of three frigates for Portugal.

According to the local press, during the current visit Weinberger will aim for an expansion of U.S. military presence in mainland Portugal. This task acquires particular importance for the United States in connection with the planned reduction of the total number of U.S. military bases on the territory of neighboring Spain.

Spain's news agency EFE reports that Washington's emissary will discuss Portugal's "possible contribution" to Reagan's "star wars" program. The agenda for Weinberger's talks also includes the problem of combatting international terrorism -- according to the NATO countries' interpretation of this term -- and the situation in southern Africa.

Commentator Views Portuguese Talks

LD212206 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Yuriy Konstantinov comments on the results of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Portugal.

The main problems discussed by Caspar Weinberger with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva during his 2-day visit to Lisbon were an increase in U.S. military assistance to Portugal; Portugal's more active participation in NATO's military exercises, and the continuation of the Portuguese Army's re-armament according to NATO standards.

The Pentagon chief expressed satisfaction at the state of U.S.-Portuguese relations and emphasized that in the military sphere they are developing rapidly. In effect, the lease on the Lajes base in the Azores -- for the use of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- has been extended.

The Lajes base will be the main support point for the U.S. Atlantic war fleet. For the Pentagon, in the Algarve construction of a satellite tracking station is under way, according to an agreement signed 2 years ago. Washington intends to build an air base under the NATO flag on Porto Santo Island in the Azores for its long-range bombers. (?In addition to this), there is also talk of modernizing the Beja base in southern Portugal for use by the Rapid Deployment Force.

The rearmament of the Portuguese Army is well under way. Last month, Washington announced that weapons and military equipment valued at $216 million would be sold to Portugal. The United States, together with the FRG, is planning to build three frigates for Portugal. According to the Portuguese press, the rearmament of the military is linked to the prospects of increasing the U.S. military presence in Portugal and to the Pentagon's plans to build new military bases -- under NATO or U.S. flags -- throughout Portugal. And, according to the Spanish news agency EFE, Portugal will make a future contribution to Reagan's star wars program. This is how Washington plays the Portuguese card in relying on possible concessions by the Social Democratic Government. That is why the head of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, went to Lisbon on an official visit.

The country's left-wing parties said that Weinberger's visit has nothing in common with Portugal's security interests, and they condemned the overseas emissary's visit. The Portuguese Green Party has urged Portuguese public opinion to take active measures against Washington's plans to get Portugal involved in its dangerous military plans.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS LIZICHEV-TALAS MEETING

PM221444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 21 May -- M. Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Arab Republic's Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is on a working visit here.

On the same day, Army Gen A.D. Lizichev laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the outskirts of the Syrian capital.

TASS COMMENTS ON WEST'S 'ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN'

LD221330 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 22 May 86

["Campaign of Lies and Slander" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigory Vasiliyev writes:

U.S. and West European mass media has escalated lately an anti-Syrian campaign which is unprecedented in its scope. The clearly far-fetched accusations of involvement in terrorism are levelled against this Arab country. The initiators of this malicious campaign of slander make vain attempts to place on Syria without any grounds whatsoever the responsibility for a number of terrorist actions in Western Europe.

As is the case with Libya, the objectives behind the anti-Syrian propaganda hullabaloo are obvious. The independent course of the Syrian leadership, the aspiration of this country to restore Arabs' lawful rights and achieve genuinely fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East apparently go against the grain with Washington and its Western allies.

Syria firmly rejects the defeatist separatist variants of settlement in U.S.-Israel style, pursues a constructive and consistent policy aimed at liberating the occupied Goilan Heights and other Arab lands. It is not fortuitous that Israeli "hawks," who have enginedered with the knowledge and encouragement of Washington provocative military provocations on the lines of contact with Syrian troops, issue threats against Damascus.

The developments in the Middle East forcefully demonstrate that it is not Arab countries, put under gross pressure by imperialism and Zionism, but first and foremost the United States and Israel that conduct the policy of terror in the Middle East and bear the entire responsibility for its grave consequences.

The U.S. criminal attack on Libya, the barbaric bombing by the Israeli Airforce of the environs of Tunisia, the Israeli raid on the nuclear research center in Baghdad, the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli military, the assassinations and attempts on the life of Palestinian leaders in a number of west European countries -- are all manifestations of state terrorism practised by Washington and Tel Aviv, allies in the anti-Arab strategic alliance.

It is obvious that such reckless actions run counter to the cause of establishing just peace in the Middle East and lead to a further dangerous escalation of tension in that strategically important region.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED ON SYRIAN TERRORISM ROLE

LD222146 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Viktor Voland writes:

To begin with a quote: For weeks the view was widespread in the United States that Libya is responsible for the acts of terrorism in Western Europe. Now the West European intelligence agencies do not think so.

Let us get to the meaning of this laconic statement of fact made by Peter Jennings, the anchorman of the American ABC television company. He actually publicly admitted something that has been long known: The pretext for the United States bandit attack on Libya was absolutely false, fully unsupportable and many citizens of that Arab country, among them children, became victims of an "error" by American intelligence services. Peter Jennings in a way expressed regrets for the CIA and considers the incident closed.

But this in not all. On admitting the entire falsity of the charges against Libya the American commentator hastened to present a new version: Responsibility for the terrorism, he contends, is borne by another Arab state -- Syria!

The question prompts itself: How did the new slanderous "version" come into being? It turned out that Italian special services hastened to the assistance of the CIA, which fell flat on its face with its first, "Libyan variant". This is directly pointed out by another American television company, CBS, and also by the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES".

It is not the first time that Italian special services hasten to the rescue of their senior American partners. The latest example of this unseemly cooperation was the notorious "Antonov case". For it was in Langley that the idea had originated to involve Bulgaria in the case of the attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church. And this was done by the former CIA resident agent in Turkey Paul Henze and the American journalist Claire Sterling who is closely associated with that spy agency. And when the "Bulgarian connection" began to fall apart it were the leaders of the Italian intelligence headed by General Musumeci who tried to provide "arguments" in support of the American provocation.

It is known that this anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist plot ended in total failure. There is no doubt that the new product of cooperation between American and Italian special services -- the slander against Syria -- will be stillborn as well.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES AFRICA LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

LD221921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) -- On the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today arranged a reception for the heads of African states with diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary; and the representatives of a number of ministries, departments, and public organizations.

Eduard Shevardnadze, who delivered a brief greeting to those assembled, expressed the Soviet people's constant solidarity with the African countries and peoples struggles for freedom and independence, and against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid.

The Soviet people angrily condemn the barbaric U.S. act of aggression against Libya, the Pretoria racists' recent bandit attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, and the armed invasion of Angolan territory. These terrorist actions of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] against neighboring African countries are links in the single chain of the imperialist policy of interference in the internal affairs of states that are not to their liking. Essentially, Pretoria is copying the acts and methods of its ally and patron across the ocean -- the United States.

Frederic Randriamamonjy, Madagascar's ambassador to the USSR, spoke on behalf of the African ambassadors. He conveyed feelings of friendship and gratitutde to the Soviet people and government. The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES LINKS WITH RSA

LD221139 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Allegations that the Soviet Union maintains some links with South Africa as a state exporting gold, diamonds and uranium ore are absolutely groundless, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said today.

Answering a question from a West German correspondent at a news conference here, which was devoted to Africa Liberation Day, he said: "There are no links, let alone cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of South Africa."

"The Soviet Union," he added, "has stood and stands on the positions of effective condemnation of the racist regime and has been waging active struggle against Pretoria's policy. The USSR is wholly for political, economic and other mandatory sanctions against the South African regime."

The spokesman said that provocative rumors about the Soviet Union's "cooperation" with South Africa are meant to blacken the USSR's clear-cut position of principle.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TOLKUNOV TALKS WITH ARGENTINE OFFICIAL

PM201401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A conversation between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and Juan Carlos Pugliese, [speaker of the Argentine National Congress Chamber of Deputies] who returned to Moscow following his trip to Leningrad, was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet on 16 May.

It was noted by the Soviet side that, in the conditions of the tense and dangerous situation in the world, the expansion of ties between the two countries' supreme legislative organs and the development of their cooperation and interaction in the international arena acquire particular importance regarding the improvement of the international climate and the solution of key problems of our time. The main task of Soviet parliamentarians and of all Soviet people is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and ensure a peaceful future for mankind. This indeed is the aim of the program, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security which, essentially, identifies the task of liquidating the actual material possibility for the threat of war.

Juan Carlos Pugliese gave a briefing on the situation in his country and expressed his views on a number of topical international problems. Peace and peaceful building -- these are the main factors determining the coincidence of the positions of Argentina and the Soviet Union despite their different socioeconomic systems, he declared. People in Argentina attach exceptionally great importance to the development of relations with the Soviet Union. There are still quite a few opportunities to strengthen our ties, the guest emphasized. We parliamentarians must help to ensure that the doors for cooperation in many spheres are opened wider still.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet deputy V.M. Kamentsev; Argentine National Congress deputies Lorenzo Pepe and Raul Mario Milano; and Argentine Ambassador to the USSR Federico Saturnino Bravo.

A dinner was given on the same day on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the occasion of the visit by the Argentine guest.

TASS CITES NICARAGUA ON 'SECRET' PENTAGON DOCUMENT

LD222136 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Managua May 22 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has condemned resolutely the United States criminal intention to intensify military interference in Central American affairs. A statement of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry circulated here says that a secret document of the Pentagon published by THE NEW YORK TIMES fully reveals the policy of the U.S. Administration which pays lip service to "support for peace settlement in Central America" while planning to deploy no less than 100 thousand U.S. servicemen in the area to prepare an outright armed intervention against Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry's statement says it follows from the document that the United States intends to refuse to sign the "act of peace" worked out by the Contadora Group and to continue the policy of brazen interference in Nicaragua's affairs, in an effort to crush the Sandinist people's revolution and ensure the transfer of power in Nicaragua to gangs of the CIA mercenaries.

In other words, the conclusion of the agreement among Central American countries will not prevent the United States from taking the road of the escalation of the dirty war against Nicaraguan people. Moreover, the possible signing of the "act of peace" is viewed by the Pentagon as a signal for speeding up its interventionist machinations.

The exposure of these criminal plans, the Foreign Ministry's statement says, confirms again the justice of the stand of Nicaragua which proposed at a recent conference of Central American countries and the Contadora Group to hold talks on restricting offensive armaments but rejects any debates on defensive arms. The only guarantor of the Sandinist people's revolution is the armed people of the republic which has full right to oppose the U.S. aggression.

The Nicaraguans will not waive the inalienable right to armed protection of the republic's freedom and independence, said Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. At a press conference here the Nicaraguan minister emphasised that the Pentagon's "secrets" which have been revealed dispel the illusions of some Latin American states that had come to believe in so-called "new tendencies in the U.S. policy" that can allegedly prevail over the aggressive aspirations of the White House.

Nicaragua is prepared to continue discussing the draft "act of peace". The proposals tabled recently by the Nicaraguan Government open real way for drawing up the final text of the document, Miguel d'Escoto said. The Reagan administration wishes to prevent this since the signing of the "act of peace" will make it more difficult to continue the United States undeclared war against Nicaragua, the minister said.

PASTORA DECISION LINKED TO 'CONTRA' MILITARY DEFEAT

PM201846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Banking on Intervention"]

[Text] One of the leaders of the Nicaraguan "contras" -- Eden Pastora ("Commander Zero") -- has decided to end the armed struggle against the Sandinist government which he has waged for nearly 4 years. Pastora and 70 of his supporters cross the San Juan River, which forms the border with Costa Rica, laid down their weapons on the Costa Rican side, and placed themselves in the hands of the local authorities. There is no point in continuing the fratricidal war, because the Sandinists cannot be defeated by force of arms, Pastora said at a press conference in the border settlement of (Lakurena).

Pastora's surrender is primarily due to the "contras'" crushing defeats on the battlefield. In the last 3 months alone Sandinist People's Army fighters have taken out 2,370 counterrevolutionaries, the republic's defense minister, Humberto Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) national leadership, said in Managua.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the "contras" do not have a social base in Nicaragua and are mercenaries in the pay of the CIA. The assemblages of the ringleaders of the Somoza rabble currently being held in Miami are an obvious attempt by Washington to save the situation -- to create a semblance of "unity" among the motley bandits of the "opposition." The Reagan administration, which is maintaining a constant flow of weapons to the thugs -- the "contras" -- is hoping that by knocking together an imaginary "united anti-Nicaraguan front," it will be able to push through Congress a bill to allocate $100 million for the needs of the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

At the same time, sensing the uncertainty of backing the "contras," the White House does not rule out direct armed intervention in Nicaragua. On the territory of Honduras, which has been turned into a beachhead for aggression, the Pentagon is nearly always conducting military maneuvers and expanding existing and building new airfields, supply bases, and military training camps in direct proximity to the Nicaraguan border. The "Tosta-86" maneuvers are being conducted in Honduras at the moment, during which the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, including the 82d Airborne Division which acquired disgraceful "renown" for the invasion of Grenada, is being airlifted directly from Florida to its invasion starting blocks. U.S. military penetration of Costa Rica is markedly increasing.

This gives an idea of the scale of the U.S. subversive anti-Nicaraguan policy. In a situation where Washington's stake on the "contras" is gradually failing, its interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs is becoming increasingly blatant. And this is one of the sinister aspects of U.S. policy in Central America, which is making the region even more unstable and explosive.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ECUADORAN COMMUNISTS

LD221957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the Ecuadoran Communist Party Central Committee in connection with the 60th anniversary of the party's formation. The Ecuadoran Communist Party has consistently defended the fundamental interests of the working class and all the laboring people, and the genuine sovereignty and independence of the homeland, the message says. The Ecuadoran Communists continue today to be in the forefront of the struggle against reaction at home and abroad, and for democracy and social progress. They are resolutely opposed to the aggressive and militaristic policies of the ruling circles of the United States, which are aimed at intensifying the arms race and extending it to space, and at interference in the affairs of other states and imposing U.S. dictates on them, toward supressing the liberation movement. The CPSU Central Committee has wished the Ecuadoran Communists great success in the struggle for our common ideals of communism and social justice.

TASS NOTES THWARTED ALFONSIN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD200724 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, May 20 TASS -- Argentina's National Defense Ministry today circulated an official statement about an attempt on the life of the country's president, Raul Alfonsin.

It said that during his visit to the military garrison of the city of Cordoba yesterday security forces had discovered and defused an explosive device and that an investigation had been launched.

MEXICO PROTESTS U.S. 'SCANDALOUS INTERFERENCE'

PM210803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Slander and Blackmail"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexico is being swept by a wave of protest against the scandalous interference by Washington politicians in the country's internal affairs.

"It is time to look into matters in Mexico," was how Senator J. Helms, chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, started his blackmail. The senator was alarmed that the Institutional Revolutionary Party has been in power in Mexico for more than half a century while right-wing forces close [bratayushchiyesya] to the U.S. Republican Party have no chance of winning power. The senator accused the Mexicans of being unable to manage their economy. It is worth noting that the senator was echoed by E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, and that CIA agents witnessed the accusation.

The Mexican protest note sent to the U.S. State Department resolutely rejects the attempts to exploit Mexico's economic difficulties so as to interfere in its internal affairs and influence its foreign policy. "Insults, slander, and pressure are being used to make Mexico change its political system and way of life," the protest note says. Mexican Congress deputies adopted a resolution angrily condemning interference by Washington politicans. Only the National Action Party, which is backed by Washington, abstained.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

IZVESTIYA Interviews Voronin

PM220816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by special correspondents Andrey Illesh and Andrey Pralnikov: "Reportage From the Chernobyl AES": "Two Steps Away From the Reactor"]

[Text] ...The fourth reactor unit at the Chernobyl AES is still making people keep their distance: In some areas the radiation level is still very high. You could go there for a few minutes. But the situation is not so dangerous at the moment that people need risk their lives by plunging right in. But there is lots and lots of work to do. And the workrate is being maintained. It is almost a routine operation. The impression is that the newcomers, from the new shifts which arrived only today, are getting into the swing of things more quickly and adapting to the situation more easily.

The first of a series of remote-control mechanisms that are to bear the brunt of the deadly work in the immediate vicinity of the "crater" has made a calm and businesslike debut. The 19-ton bulldozer was carried from Chelyabinsk on an Il-76. It was fitted with radioelectronic equipment in Kiev and then taken to Chernobyl.

The bulldozer rakes up the radioactive debris and pushes it in a pile toward the reactor. And the day will come when all the remains of the fourth unit, which went haywire on 26 April, will be sealed up forever in a thick-walled protective sarcophagus. At the moment a man is seated in an armored vehicle in relative safety, guiding the enormous "beetle"...

A new stage. A stage where it is possible to lower the degree of risk and, to use an everyday expression, increase labor productivity in eliminating the consequences of the accident. New "beetles" are being equipped with electronics and their "trainers" are undergoing instruction.

But let us not oversimplify the situation: The enormous mechanical beetles are at the moment only capable of clearing away the rubbish. You would not give them more delicate work. The rest -- the main part of the work -- is being done by people.

In the previous piece from Chernobyl IZVESTIYA wrote about the heroic work of the firemen who were the first to approach the out-of-control reactor. These are the people who are needed every day. Since then they have been working constantly in the speical zone. On 19 May another 19 people were decorated by order of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "For bold and resolute actions in evacuating firefighting equipment from the high-radiation zone." On that day they brought out 18 pieces of "dirty" equipment.

We made our routine "tour" of the special zone. The usual shower in the enormous AES washroom. Change of special clothing and activation of respirators, an operation already familiar to correspondents. Radiation check, then to headquarters by armored transporter.

But you are always noticing something unusual here. There is a new sheet of paper on the door.

I.S. Silayev has now been replaced on the government commission by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gossnab. And headquarters permanent secretary Valentin Mikhaylovna Kalinichenko made a familiar announcement: "The press will have to wait a while. There is a conference." Medicine came to the rescue.

Taking the opportunity to catch all the new staff together, the medics attacked the office and "started," of course, with the chairman. While blood samples were being taken from the other conference participants, Lev Alekseyevich gave an interview.

[Reporter] "How did your work at Chernobyl begin?"

[Voronin] "After an exchange of information, we flew over the station in a helicopter. The situation at the moment can be summed up as stable. The temperature of the reactor is around 200 degrees. Discharge of aerosols is minimal."

[Reporter] "What stage is the work at?"

[Voronin] "A program has been drawn up giving the basic outline of our operations up to 15 June. They include, of course, the construction of the 'sarcophagus' -- a long and complex operation requiring many specific decisions. We are preparing the three intact station units for operation. The area adjoining the AES and the 30-km zone are being decontaminated.

"On 20 May we held the first experiment with a plow. We will turn over layers of soil and treat it with decontaminants. We may have to try various methods and various formulas. Decontamination of the area includes treatment of buildings, of course."

[Reporter] "Are there enough experts and equipment at Chernobyl or is the workrate creating a problem with reserves?"

[Voronin] "There have been so many highly qualified volunteers that we cannot take them all. Nor is Chernobyl short of equipment. As you know, the entire country is helping to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Various types of machinery, instruments, and preparations are being quickly modified and new ones are being created for specific needs.

"I will say that in my view there are no fundamental difficulties in work organization at the moment. Inevitably, day-to-day problems do occur."

[Reporter] "Where is it intended to store the dangerous radioactive debris and contaminated equipment? Where does the water go when it has been pumped out of the reactor?"

[Voronin] "The rivers are reliably protected by embankments. The industrial drainage system poses no threat either. Measures have been taken there too. Most of the radioactive debris and any potentially dangerous materials can be safely isolated in the 'burial ground' of the fifth, as yet unfinished unit at the Chernobyl AES. And when construction resumes, a new one will have to be built in a different place...

"I want to emphasize once again," the USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman said, "that the most tense period is past. Work is now under way on the entire future of the Chernobyl AES." The specialists can be said to have made themselves at home in Chernobyl. What are the problems? Smokers emerging from the building housing the headquarters are driven back not by the radiation readings (background radiation here is low), but by gnats and midges. There is an abundance of these pests in the town, which is green and wet from the constant hosing down of the streets...

We went back into the building with everyone else and learned there of a unique experiment carried out on animals. Over a period of 6 years the experimental animals were irradiated in such a way that in 1 year they received the kind of dose that would keep a man out of work if he received it in an accident, for example, at an AES.

Prof Yu. G. Grigoryev, member of the government commission from the USSR Ministry of Health, said that during the 6 years and the subsequent 10 the animals had shown no abnormality in any of the indicators. Moreover, the irradiation had been carried out around the clock, not just during the "workday." Incidentally, double that does is considered permissible for cosmonauts.

"We have experience in evaluating the effect of radiation on humans in health terms," Yuriy Grigoryevich said, "and we are continuing our research. No population group in the 30-km zone has any dangerous symptoms." This describes the situation in the zone, but the information is primarily of interest, of course, to the people of Kiev and those who were evacuated from both banks of the Pripyat -- Ukrainian and Belorussian -- and all former inhabitants of the 30-km "sphere." "At the moment we are busy selecting the best means of inividual monitoring," the scientists continued. "We are carrying out preventive work and explaining the real dangers of low levels of of radiation. We want to 'unseal' the local polyclinic and carry out detailed checks on everyone who has come to the area to work and ensure that medics are on duty around the clock." ...It is not only technicians all over the country who are endeavoring to help Chernobyl. Our doctors, biologists, biophysicists, and biochemists are suggesting a mass of remedies and preparations to increase the resistance to ionizing radiation of the people operating in these extreme conditions. A special medical commission has been set up with the task of examining any proposal within 24 hours (!).

It is quieter now in headquarters. The tension of the initial days has gone. But the workrate is the same, with equipment thundering along the roads all day and all night. Work is under way in the fourth unit's foundation trench. The industrial area -- reactor zone -- is being cleaned up. The radiation checks on roads are becoming stricter all the time. A few days ago only the "dirtiest" vehicles were being rejected; now hundredths of roentgens are being mediculously recorded. The areas in front of the hostels and in front of the headquarters are so clean that you feel a criminal if you drop a match.

...Chernobyl is getting ready to wall in all the radioactivity, preparing to start living again.

Deputy Health Minister Questioned

PM221139 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 May 86 p 10

[Interview with O.P. Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health, by G. Podgurskaya and V. Sharov, under the general headline "Chernobyl: Medical Aspects" and the rubric "Interview With a Specialist": "A Friend in Need: -- date and place not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The events of Chernobyl... We are all following with special attention, natural concern, and alarm any reports touching on the medical aid to the victims or the measures adopted to safeguard the health of the people who were evacuated from the danger zone and are now in nearby regions.

All the information of a medical nature that comes in is analyzed, with a view to the prompt preparation of the necessary recommendations, by specialists from a group set up at the USSR Ministry of Health, headed by First Deputy Minister O.P. Shchepin. The editorial office asked him to answer a number of relevant questions.

[Interviewer] Oleg Prokopyevich, what was needed first of all by the workers at health care organs when the alarming news came in? What did they do from the very first hours and days in order to ensure the safety of the population that was in the accident zone or nearby?

[Shchepin] The first urgent need was for information: Who are the victims and where are they, how many people, what doses of radiation are we talking about? We managed to get to the bottom of this literally within hours, and the first batch of victims was sent to central medical establsihments to be given help of the highest standard now available. Of course, despite the fact that our country has a wide network of medical institutions -- and highly skilled ones at that! -- given the conditions of tranquility that have, one may say, existed in recent decades, there was not and could not be a high level of readiness at all these institutions for such a great misfortune. And such an accident is a misfortune for our people and our country, and first and foremost for all who lived in the zone directly adjacent to the site of the accident. It goes without saying that the country has a number of institutions where this level of readiness is always relatively high -- that is where the most seriously ill people were taken. Without panic or fuss, the radiation doses received and the gravity of the conditions was established in each case and a concrete plan of necessary medical measures was elaborated. It must be said that the processes caused by radiation in the human organism are very grave, and medical -- even specialized -- help is not enough, intervention at the most up-to-date scientific level is also needed. Which was done in a very short space of time.

The second need was to clarify how the accident had affected all the local population. Apart from ourselves, civil defense organs and special services of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and other departments took part in this work. Through joint efforts, in the course of the first few days the limits of the territory where radiation could harm people's health were determined. On the basis of this information, as is known, it was decided to ship everyone out of the danger zone -- first from a 10-km zone, then from a 30-km zone.

Subsequently, people who had been in the regions close to the site of the accident began to turn to medical institutions of their own accord: Some were worried by certain changes in how they felt, others by various, sometimes contradictory rumors about the scale of the disaster and the situation not only in Chernobyl, but hundreds of kilometers away. The medics had to find their bearings rapidly so as to give urgent assistance to those who had really suffered and carry out skilled examinations of the others, giving advice to some and simply reassuring others.

The USSR Ministry of Health decided in any event to carry out radiation investigations on all those who went to the doctors. When the patient's conditions gave rise to fears or when the external parameters of radiation reached a certain level, a decision was speedily made on hospitalization -- in a hospital or clinic locally, in Moscow, or in other cities in the country. Departments were opened up at two hospitals in the capital for this purpose -- first No 7, then No 16. They were provided with all the necessary equipment and received additional staff, especially specialists for laboratory investigations.

In the course of all this work it was necessary to differentiate between patients, because they included some who required urgent attention and some who did not even need observation. The doctors let some people go home immediately after they had examined them. Others only had "contaminated" clothing, and had to spend a few days in the hospital while it was changed. A category of patients also emerged who had to be kept in for a little longer in order to study their condition in greater depth and find out whether there were elements of radiation damage or not. It goes without saying that the doctors were extremely attentive toward people who had been near the AES and children, who are in general more susceptible to the effects of radiation. At places in the affected regions of the Ukraine, some 230 additional 4-person teams were formed, while in Belorussia approximately 1,900 doctors and middle-level medical personnel were working.

I can now state clearly that among all the patients hospitalized on a preliminary basis, provisionally, in essence no sick people were found. Those who were seriously affected were located and hospitalized in the first few days. Nobody is being added to their numbers now -- on the contrary, their numbers are declining, because it is necessary to take into account some overcautiousness, justified by the emergency circumstances. As the healthy people are discharged, the final picture of what happened is becoming more favorable. We have sent many of those discharged to sanatoriums, first and foremost children and mothers with children, so that they can have a rest and recover after the great nervous shock, remain under medical supervision for a while, and regain their strength.

Last, the Ministry of Health had a duty to give urgent advisory assistance to colleagues on the spot, and our highly qualified specialists were sent out for this purpose. They carried out, so to speak, a reconnaissance of the radiation situation, in order to obtain the necessary information for successful subsequent actions.

[Interviewer] Presumably the main work is now drawing to a close?

[Shchepin] We are fully aware that the work is far from ended. Today the most important task for medical workers on the spot is to organize efficient, constant observation of all the people evacuated from the 30-km zone. Yes, they feel completely normal, and analyses show that everything is in order, but it is important for us to establish any deviations, however, insignificant, in how these people feel. Although it should be stressed that a brief exposure to radiation never leads and cannot lead to chronic radiation sickness.

In addition, doctors realize better than anyone that apart from the radiation exposure, on the whole insignificant and safe, there was also a tremendous psychological burden on people. They encountered an unusual, unexpected, and not fully understood phenomenon, plus they suffered nervous agitation in transit, and found themselves away from their homes and sometimes their families... The stress situation is in itself fraught with unpleasant effects on health.

I can say one thing firmly: Where people are living now, there is no danger to them. And the best advice for them is -- calm down, live a normal life!

[Interviewer] All the same, many people have doubts as to the irreproachable quality of the basic food products -- vegetables and fruit, milk, and meat -- from regions adjacent to the 30-km zone, or even from the whole of the Ukraine and Belorussia. In particular, can anything be bought in the markets without fear?

[Shchepin] In a very short space of time the USSR Ministry of Health prepared appropriate instructions and sent them to the localities: what might represent a danger and what need cause no fears. In essence, the radiation situation in those regions does not jeopardize the possibility of using any products whatever, with the sole exception, perhaps, of dairy products. This is understandable: Harmful dust fell on the grass, and the cows take in a certain quantity of radioactive substances together with the grass. However, if milk is released for processing, say, for the manufacture of butter or cheese, no radioactivity will remain in the end product and it will certainly be suitable for consumption.

Let me recall one important detail: The predominant element in the radioactive substances discharged from the damaged reactor is the radioactive isotope iodine-131, and its half-life is 8 days... So in relation to milk and milk products we can rest assured: Their quality is being strictly monitored by special services of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, health and epidemiological station workers, and medics. Every liter of milk is checked twice -- at the livestock unit and at the dairy. Every day the quality of around 100 different types of food products is checked.

[Interviewer] And vegetation? After all, the accident came during the period of rapid spring growth and flowering...

[Shchepin] Calculations show that in the process of growth, plants absorb approximately one-tenth of a percent of the existing radioactive contamination, and these are such minimal figures that they could not possibly do any harm. For vegetables and fruit from last year's crop, it is sufficient to wash and clean them with the utmost thoroughness. Potatoes from the regions surrounding the danger zone should be left for a while after which they will be quite safe, and the new crop will also be above suspicion by the time it matures.

[Interviewer] We seem to have forgotten (some people never knew) that we are constantly under the influence of the natural background radiation, we never used to take an interest in its level, but now we have begun anxiously calculating absolute and relative values of radiation, comparing different indicators -- rads, rems, milliroentgens, and totting up the acceptable limits... The confusion from these amateurish calculations is unimaginable. Please clarify the matter!

[Shchepin] Calculations by our very highly qualified specialists show that the increased background radiation in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and part of Belorussia is so negligible that it can in no way have harmful effect on the organism of an adult or child. For comparison: with a radiological examination of the stomach, a person receives around 30 roentgens in the stomach area, while the amount that an inhabitant of Kiev Oblast or Kiev could receive in a year, in total, will reach approximately half a roentgen. All the relevant world experience and scrupulous analysis of similar situations indicates that this does will have no harmful effect on the health, and it is only ignorance of the crux of the matter and conjectures on the subject that allow fear to inhabit the soul.

[Interviewer] The time of summer vacations and school and student vacations will face tens of thousands of people with the question: Is it a good idea this year to go south, to the Carpathians, to the Baltic, in short, to the traditional places for vacations and travel?

[Shchepin] I repeat: There are no grounds for doubts, still less for alarm! Fears of this kind are based exclusively on emotions and are not backed up by facts. While we were flying to Kiev the other day, I heard another comparison from a specialist: as a result of the flight itself, during the journey from Moscow to the Ukrainian capital, we will receive a far greater dose of radiation than by staying in Kiev for a month, even without taking account of the fact that the radiation level is steadily falling everywhere. Lastly, another example: smoking 20 cigarettes a day does more harm to the health than living around the 30-km zone in the present conditions.

[Interviewer] Nonetheless, as is known, children are being shipped out of Kiev and the oblast, and the schoolchildren have been released from their studies early. Does this mean that all the same there is the need to safeguard them against the slightest dangers?

[Shchepin] You know, this fact touches on quite a different range of difficulties we are experiencing. There is, of course, an element of being on the safe side just in case, but the main reason is organizational: many children evacuated from the danger zone (around 24,000) arrived in Kiev and the oblast, overcrowding is not conducive to education, and the children had been through enough! It is better to give them an opportunity to have a really good, slightly longer rest.

[Interviewer] Doubtless the medics have advice on precautionary measures suitable, so to speak, for all who wish to be wary of anything bad... If the people of Kiev were, as we know, advised initially to avoid going out in the rain and not to allow their children to be out in the open air for long, should the people of Moscow, Riga, or Leningrad, for instance, adhere to the same recommendations?

[Shchepin] The sole recommentation is to lead the most ordinary, full life! Do not fear the rain or long walks, do not close your windows. According to rumors, you should not, must not, open even the little ventilation window: All kinds of things might fly in... But there is nothing to fly in, nothing!

As for the situation in Moscow, here the usual background radiation has not changed at all and is not changing. There is no reason to worry, no cause for doubt. Although -- alas! -- some Muscovites, frightened by all the talk, are asking to be examined in due form with a view to radiation damage... We examine them, explain what is what, reassure them. Because people cannot be left to cope alone with such distressing ideas, even if they are absurd suspicions.

And look how far things can go -- people are afraid of prolonged contact with people from the disaster regions, with their things, even with letters... Yes, to begin with we in Moscow stored the clothing of people who came for treatment or investigation. But it remained there for about 2 weeks, and in many cases the need arises to seek out the owners so as to return these things, which are now completely safe. In the capital, incidentally, a special dry cleaning center has been set up and anyone who wants to can put his clothing to rights.

[Interviewer] There are still persistent rumors about the undoubted benefits of alcohol, in particular vodka and red wine. The are supposedly selling alcoholic drinks everywhere, even in the bakeries, in Kiev... Is it true? And in general are there any preparations indicated for use as prophylactic, fortifying agents?

[Shchepin] All the talk about alcohol is utter fiction! As I said, I was in Kiev a few days ago and I went to a store: There was nothing of the kind. And why should there be? The "healing" properties of alcohol are not substantiated by any scientific data, but the harm done by alcohol where there is exposure to radiation is well known.

Preparations of potassium iodine can to some extent be regarded as a means of increasing the organism's resistance in the eventof irradiation. It helps protect the thyroid by preventing radioactive iodine from entering it. At the same time careful analysis has shown that the recommendation for its use prophylactically was expedient only for those evacuated from the danger zone, and now even there it is not necessary. We drew up detailed instructions on the use of potassium iodine, which was expedient in the first few days. In general the use of iodine preparations is not entirely harmless and we know of cases of burns to the esophagus from incorrect use of them. Today there is absolutely no reason to recommend (or use by way of self-treatment) iodine preparations in Kiev or the regions bordering on the accident zone.

[Interviewer] Oleg Prokopyevich, is the effect of radiation identical on different people, or does the reaction to it differ depending on sex, age, or any individual peculiarities?

[Shchepin] I must admit that we have not yet accumulated enough experience in this sphere, there is no reliable statistical material. Those criteria that have been elaborated for assessing the unfavorable consequences in various cases are, of course, approximate. There certainly is such a thing as individual susceptibility. Take this situation, for instance: It is generally considered throughout the world that acute radiation sickness develops after a dose of 100 roentgens or more, but can we therefore say that given 110 roentgens clear signs of sickness will necessarily appear and, conversely, that given 90 roentgens there will certainly not be any unfavorable changes in the organism? So very attentive observations are needed on people who received various doses, even small doses. It is necessary to establish careful registration of these people, to monitor their condition, and to analyze and bring together all the available data with a view to minimizing the damage to human health. That is what we are doing. The situation now is being monitored unremittingly by us, and it is necessary simply to continue the job -- intelligently, patiently, and persistently.

Unfortunately, in the localities there are not very many specialists in medical radiology, and the main bulk of medical workers are none too well trained and are poorly informed in this respect. This is a serious gap in the training of cadres for our health service.

One more criticism. I have had dealings with many people, including scientists from various areas of knowledge. The impression arises that some of them forget about the responsibility invested in them by their very involvement in science as such. You see, when one of them repeats various stories or rumors, when he does not have the precise facts at his disposal but will not admit it, and launches into discussions with an untrained audience, that is extremely damaging, and ultimately unethical. People believe him, they think: After all, he is a scientist!

We have learned a severe lesson, it cannot be denied... Trouble torments and trouble teaches, but the price of that lesson is very high.

Ramparts Keep Water Uncontaminated

LD221817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Station correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from Chernobyl and interview with engineer Pavel Vasiliyevich Grebenyuk]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] There are storm clouds over Pripyat once again. The wind is bringing them in from Polesye, thickly rippling the river's spring-smooth surface. Along its banks, imitating the twists and turns of the riverbed, (?on the smooth shores) lie wide earth dams and mud ramparts wrapped in polythene sheeting. Units of engineering troops have constructed these day and night, trying to get them finished before the first rains came as the rains could carry into the river radioactive mud from the zone of the atomic power station. The servicemen carried out the responsible task given them by the governmental commission and they can now say that they got it done in time. The dams were tested not just by ordinary rain but by downpours. They are now being examined with scrupulous care by land improvement experts who have come from Moscow and by one of the builders — Pavel Vasiliyevich Grebenyuk. Pavel Vasiliyevich, how many of these dams have your lads put along the Pripyat?

[Grebenyuk] A total of 7.5 km of dams have been built along this section of the River Pripyat; this includes 2.6 km in the region of the town of Pripyat and 5 km in the region of Chernobyl.

[Mikhaylenko] And now you are going round them on foot and by vehicle and examining them after these downpours?

[Grebenyuk] All the sections of the dams that have been built up and the intercepting trenches that have been dug have been checked during today, by overflying in a helicopter, by traveling around in a vehicle and walking around on foot. On those sections where it was necessary to mend the sheeting or repair some sections of the dams -- they were very few -- this was put right.

[Mikhaylenko] This rampart stood up to the downpour honorably?

[Grebenyuk] This downpour was not a major one. The dams are calculated to stand up to much greater downpours and they totally exclude any possiblity of surface rain waters getting into the river Pripyat.

[Mikhaylenko] But this is just one side of the work which is being done here by the engineering troops?

[Grebenyuk] As well as building dams, right from the start a sequence of very serious and important work was carried out. Even before the building of the dams, the crews of the engineering machines carried out tasks directly on the territory of the station -- removing obstacles, creating pathways, creating the frontline for restorative works, in short, to make it possible to travel along the required route.

TV Shows Remote-Control Tractors

LD221750 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May 86

[V. Lyaskalo and V. Sulim report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] At the present time, in the period of elimination of the consequences of the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, the problem of cleaning natural reservoirs [ochistki prirodnykh vodoyemov] has acquired paramount importance. The task has been laid down that never, and under no circumstances, should water which does not correspond to standards go into the reservoir, from where it goes to the capital of Ukraine. Scientists have put to work microorganisms which draw out the finest particles of radioactive dust. At present a bus with the inscription "Micro-Laboratory of the Quality of Water" is running everywhere. Incidentally -- about special equipment: At present in the area of the Chernobyl AES specialists are testing a robot-tractor and our correspondent will report on the details:

[Begin recording] [Video report by V. Lyaskalo and V. Sulim, identified by screen caption] [Video shows a bulldozer-tractor raking up soil; it has no driver, is radio-controlled; a group of men in ordinary clothes look on at a distance, one with a control gadget; some of the men in that group are interviewed; then video shows a yellow bulldozer moving along in a large open field with nothing but bare soil visible; a line of trees to be seen in the distance; the machine is moving forward, its blade pushing forward soil; a close-up of the machine shows there is no driver]

[Correspondent] Two such bulldozers are already functioning in the direct proximity of the building of the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl AES, and here various electronic blocks and hydraulic control units are being finished and joined up, and new crews are being trained. [Video clip shows four men in dark blue overalls peering closely at a stationary yellow bulldozer] There is no driver in the cab of the working bulldozer; a conventional series tractor, T-130 is controlled at a distance, by radio.

At the moment Vladimir Ivanovich Kurchenkov, chief of the laboratory of the Chelyabinsk branch of the NATI, the science-research tractor institute, is in the role of driver-operator. Next to him are specialists from Moscow, Kaluya, Melitopol and Kiev. [Video shows the remote-controlled tractor at work, large group of men looking on at a distance, a couple of cars parked behind them near the trees; a close-up of the group of men shows one of them holding a box-like object with aerial and dials; the men are wearing overalls but no evident special protective clothing; a correspondent asks a question of G. Ya. Vulakh, identified by screen caption as chief of the design bureau of Chelyabinsk Tractor Works]

[Correspondent] In ordinary conditions, a designer, as a rule, is the first to be at tests and is the first to test a machine. Was that the case here too?

[Vulakh] It was absolutely just like that here too. The chief executor Vladimir Ivanovich Kurchenko and his collaborators, Vladimir Andreyevich (Korovin) and experienced driver mechanics -- they were the first on the first machine which arrived in Chernobyl; were the first to go to the zone, the "hot zone;" as it is called here; went out in order to control this machine. [screen caption identifies V.I. Kurchenkov, chief of the laboratory of the institute, in blue overalls and beret]

[Kurchenko] In conditions, in the zone of work itself, there where the tractor has to work -- that is ruined, infected places, all of this of course, so to speak, complicated to a significant extent and made all our work difficult. At present several machines are already being prepared in order to be equipped with this apparatus and all of them will, in the near future, be sent to Chernobyl in order to eliminate the consequences of the accident. [Video ends with another view of the remote-controlled machine at work, and a shot of the group of men standing at a distance] [end recording]

Residents Being Allowed Back

AU221252 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 22 (AFP) -- Inhabitants of several villages around the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant are being allowed back to their homes to recover papers and personal effects, the SOVIETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA daily reported. The May 20 edition, which reached here today, said special passes were being given to inhabitants from Belorussian villages within the 30 kms (18 mile) security zone set up around the nuclear plant.

The paper said a farm at Braguin, 30 kms from the Chernobyl reactor which exploded on April 26, is still operating with teams of workers who are under constant medical supervision. It added that other farm work would soon resume in the area and health authorities had given the go-ahead for workers to go into the zone to plant seed.

The Ukrainian edition of PRAVDA said hundreds of workers were pumping water contamainted by the cooling system of the stricken reactor into special drums. It did not say where radioactive waste was being dumped.

Meanwhile, the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper said the head of a decontamination team had been expelled from the Communist Party for "disappearing for two days" during the evacuation of women and children from Chernobyl and then trying to get a medical certificate to cover for his absence.

POLITBURO ASSESSES CEAUSESCU, GONZALEZ VISITS

LD221825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] At a session held on 22 May, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the issue of developing the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks. As was noted at the session, in response to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are everywhere displaying labor enthusiasm and creative initiative and are striving in deeds to ensure the implementation of the program for the intensification of production that has been mapped out by the party.

All this creates a good basis for developing the all-union socialist competition, which must become an effective factor in the acceleration of the country's social and economic development and in the implementation of the 5-year plan tasks. The central task of the competition is to raise the initiative and creative work of the millions of urban and rural workers and to do everything to ensure that no labor initiative fails to draw attention and support. Socialist obligations must become a very important means for the formation of tough plans. The system of planning material and moral incentives for workers that is now in operation in enterprises and organizations must be closely bound to the fulfillment of obligations. Moreover, emphasis must be placed on raising production efficiency, introducing new technology, improving output quality, achieving real economies of labor, raw materials, and materials, and unconditionally fulfilling contractual obligations and plans for the construction of housing and other social and cultural facilities.

The Politburo stressed the increased obligations of party organizations and leaders at all levels in the creation of economic, technical, social, and domestic conditions for the development of competition and pointed out the need to stubbornly eradicate formalism and the faulty practice of reviewing competition results in small groups and to radically improve work in propagating and making use of advanced experience.

Approval was given to proposals to create in our country a center for information science and electronics that will be entrusted with carrying out research in crucial areas in the field of computing technology and with comprehensively tackling questions relating to the creation of promising computers and electronic products, equipment, and materials for the national economy. In this work the center will cooperate closely with corresponding organizations in the fraternal socialist states participating in the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries.

By way of verification of the implementation of decisions adopted earlier, the Politburo discussed a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of work on reducing the amount of state statistical bookkeeping required by enterprises and organizations in all sectors of the national economy. It was noted that the total amount of bookkeeping has been reduced by about one-half. On the whole, however, bookkeeping, particularly within sectors, remains cumbersome, and its organization requires further improvement. There have been cases when, contrary to the established procedure, various party and local soviet organs, ministries, and departments request a large amount of additional bookkeeping, unnecessarily burdening economic organizations with it. In connection with this, the Politburo has demanded that party committees, ministries, departments and local ispolkoms undertake resolute measures for the further reduction of bookkeeping and for the improvement of the whole matter of state statistics.

The Politburo discussed the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Ceaucesu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Note was made of the great importance of the documents signed in Moscow: the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the Period up to the Year 2000 and the Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1986-1990. Satisfaction was expressed at the exchange of opinions that took place on questions of bilateral relations and on certain topical international problems of mutual interest. Stress was laid on the striving for further strengthening of friendship and the broadening of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

After listening to a report on the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Politburo approved the conclusions stemming from its results, connected with the further deepening of relations between the two parties in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Having reviewed the results of the meetings and talks between the Soviet leadership and Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government, the Politburo pointed out that the constructive nature of these talks provides the opportunity for further broadening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR and Spain in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of peace, trust, and security in Europe and beyond.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in its meeting also discussed a number of other questions of the development of the country's national economy and the implementation of Soviet foreign policy.

DOBRYNIN SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY IN ALMA-ATA

PM221545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A Time for Resolute Actions"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 21 May -- Kazakhstan's industry, which was born only in the years of socialist building, now delivers its products to dozens of countries. The Alma-Ata Heavy Machine Building Plant holds a leading position. A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the plant yesterday.

In the enterprise shops he inquired about how the collectives are reorganizing work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements, and in conversations with leaders, specialists, and workers he discussed ways of intensifying production on the basis of scientific and technical progress and measures to radically modernize the plant, step up the rate of growth of production of rolling equipment, and improve its quality in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Addressing the working people of the Alma-Ata Heavy Machine Building Plant, A.F. Dobrynin said:

The 27th CPSU Congress took place at an unusually complex, crucial, critical moment in the life of the country and all mankind. At a moment when the need for a new way of thinking and a new practical approach to all our actions -- economic, social, and foreign policy actions -- had become particularly acute. The congress confirmed the CPSU's present-day strategy -- that of accelerating socioeconomic development and ensuring world peace. By following the course set by the 27th CPSU Congress, we will enter the 3d millenium with this strategy.

Today is a time for action. It is the duty of every working person, every citizen of our country, to put the congress decisions into practice with practical deeds in day-to-day labor. That is what the party's leading organs are doing, first and foremost the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The speaker recalled the very important decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the 2 months since the congress regarding restructuring the industrial and fuel and energy complexes and in terms of many key problems of scientific and technical progress, as well as the major steps in developing the social sphere. Thus the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is taking concrete form. And at the same time the congress' idea is being fleshed out: Everything that is being done in the economic sphere is not an end in itself, but is being done for the sake of the Soviet people, for the sake of improving their standard of living -- both spiritual and material.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, A.F. Dobrynin went on to say, the Kazakh SSR was subjected to justified criticism for its lack of due attention to increasing production efficiency and for the fact that one-third less national income is "extracted" per unit of fixed production capital than the average for the country's national economy. Many other unsolved problems and flaws have accumulated in the republic. Serious omissions in economic leadership, thriftlessness, and shortcomings in party work were also spoken of with the utmost urgency at the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. While giving due credit for what was achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic's Communists analyzed frankly and with party-minded exactingness the lessons of the past, and elaborated measures to eradicate shortcomings and their causes. It is now a question of putting these measures successfully into practice. This has begun, but very much remains to be done.

Speaking of the need to accelerate the restructuring of the work of party, state, and economic organs in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress demands, A.F. Dobrynin characterized the tasks facing the party organization and the entire collective of the plant in the sphere of the renewal of the production base and the resolution of questions of scientific and technical progress and social policy. Of course, he said, machines work in the way that people make them and control them. What we ourselves make, that is what we will have and that is how we will live. And if our economy becomes stronger, people will live better, our country's positions in the international arena will become even stronger, our foreign policy will become weightier, and the force of socialism's example will become more convincing.

The 27th CPSU Congress set an example of a creative, bold, profound approach to the fundamental problems of the struggle for socialism in peace in the nuclear age. The history of interstate relations has taught people what an old Russian proverb expressed aptly and laconically: "Better a bad peace than a good quarrel."

But what is a "bad peace" today? It is a peace armed to the teeth with means of mass destruction capable of reducing the planet to ashes in the most literal sense. It is a peace that barely maintains its equilibrium on the very brink of the abyss. Of course, it is still better than a "quarrel," meaning war. But for how much longer can we balance on the brink of war?

Hence the conclusion: On questions of war and peace today, in the nuclear age, the urgent need is for a new way of thinking, a new approach to the problems that it raises and that demand a major rethinking. The 27th party congress and the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have given clear answers to these and a number of other problems of a similar scale and nature.

These answers have become the reliable theoretical and practical foundation for the party's present-day foreign policy strategy.

Both at the congress and since then M.S. Gorbachev has returned to one idea, an idea that is important for an understanding of the very essence of Soviet foreign policy. He stressed that some people in the West are apparently consciously seeking to drive the Soviet Union out of its wits, infuriate it, and make it bang its fist on the table and give up completely. Why? So that we help the West, so to speak, to maintain and whip up international tension and the "cold war" through which some people hope to put an end to the shoots and roots of detente.

But that is not our policy. Of course, the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to speak the language of force to us. We will thwart in the most resolute and firm way any provocations by imperialism against our country and our people. At the same time we will steadily pursue a policy of strengthening peace and international security.

As a nuclear power, our country is clearly aware of its responsibility for mankind's future. Further convincing confirmation of this was provided by the Soviet Government's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year, as M.S. Gorbachev stated in his 14 May television address.

Now a few words about the state of Soviet-American relations. They remain tense. Although, if Washington had the political will, these relations could be substantially improved. After all, last fall in Geneva the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to accelerate the Geneva talks, reaffirmed their subject and objective, and recorded in the joint statement that our two countries stress the importance of "preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional." No mean achievement, if, of course, the U.S. Administration were to back up this statement with concrete actions. But that has not happened.

The USSR's peace initiatives get a hostile reception in Washington: Despite the Soviet moratorium, there are new nuclear explosions, the space militarization program develops, the imperial policy of "neoglobalism" is stepping up, intensifying regional conflicts, and anti-Soviet propaganda hysteria is whipped up.

The USSR, A.F. Dobrynin said, is in favor of developing normal, good relations with the United States, on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, of course. In our view it is very important that in the present complex situation dialogue at all levels is preserved and developed between us. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations must be determined above all by progress in the most important area: progress along the path of limiting the arms race, along the path of reviving detente and establishing and consolidating confidence between states on that basis. The Soviet leadership also sees from this viewpoint the question of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. The USSR is in favor of such a meeting. But in order to hold it, as M.S. Gorbachev again stated the other day, at least two things are needed: an appropriate political atmosphere, and the willingness for the meeting to yield a tangible, practical result on at least one or two questions that exercise the whole world. Otherwise the meeting would have no point.

Of course, stopping preparations for nuclear war and bringing about a radical change in international relations toward detente and the normalization of the general situation is an exceptionally complex task. But it must be resolved. And it can be.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the historic battle against nuclear war. The socialist community is with it. This battle is also waged today by hundreds of millions of people who hold various political views and live in countries belonging to different social systems. The potential of peace, reason, and goodwill throughout the world is growing.

In conclusion the speaker said: The tasks set for the party and country by the 27th congress are very complex. But they are also realistic and entirely within our powers. To this end it is necessary for every Soviet person to work better, more quickly, and to a higher standard. We are all simply obliged to look in a new, creative, open way at the world around us, at ourselves, and at our attitude to labor. Then all our plans, all our designs, and all our hopes will be realized without fail. The guarantee of this is all the activity of the party of the Soviet Union's Communists aimed at the triumph of its general line: the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of world peace.

Yu.G. Kuzmin, fitters team leader, A.A. Bektasov, welders team leader, M.A. Bitnyy, director of the plant, and others who spoke at the meeting expressed support for the party's peace-loving course and the new initiatives put forward in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television on 14 May. The machine-builders collective, they said, will take all necessary measures to successfully fulfill the targeted comprehensive program for the enterprise's development in the 12th 5-Year Plan, which provides for the doubling of the plant's capacity and a 50 percent increase in the output of rolling equipment. The strengthening of the might of our multinational motherland and the growth of its prestige in the international arena depend on the selfless work and creative approach of every working person, the speakers noted.

A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Alma-Ata 17-20 May. Meetings took place with voters and labor collectives of the city, the nearby Kamenskiy Sovkhoz, and the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming. In conversations with workers, specialists, and leaders of enterprises and organizations, the need was stressed for the all-around intensification of production and the active restructuring of work in the light of the demands of the 27th party contress. A.F. Dobrynin inquired about people's working and living conditions and recommended that greater attention be given to the social development of labor collective, the construction of housing and children's institutions, and the organization of the working people's leisure.

A meeting took place at the Kazakhstan Communists Party Central Committee with members and candidate members of the Central Committee bureau. D.A. Kunayev and a number of leaders of the republic spoke of the measures being adopted by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Congress decisions with construction work in the city and visited the Kazakh State University, the republican Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, the Medeo mountain ice rink, and the city's Pioneer Palace.

Flowers were laid at the Memorial to Glory.

A.F. Dobrynin was accompanied on his tour of the city by O.S. Miroshkhia, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of Alma-Ata party obkom.

YELTSIN VIEWS MOSCOW VEGETABLE, FRUIT TRADE

PM211401 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Eve of Summer"]

[Text] B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, familiarized himself 17 May with the organization of the vegetable and fruit trade and the work of public catering establishments in Baumanskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sverdlovskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, and Frunzenskiy Rayons, which have opened new fast service enterprises (including some fitted out by rayon enterprises), organized the sale of refreshments, and opened vegetable markets. Consumers who took part in the conversations remarked on the changes for the better.

At the same time, serious complaints were voiced concerning the rayon leaderships and those responsible for the organization of trade and public catering. Questions concerning the location of consumer services enterprises have not been resolved correctly everywhere, while along lines have been forming in front of some stores due to poor trade organization. There is still a shortage of kiosks, stands, and stalls for the street sale of refreshments near enterprises. Attention was drawn to the need to improve the external appearance and layout of trade premises and displays.

During the tour specific measures were outlined to eliminate the shortcomings and deadlines were set for their implementation. Also taking part were secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom and its Main Administrations.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS COMPOSERS' BIRTHDAY CONCERT

LD221722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The public of our country is marking the 70th birthday of a remarkable representative of Soviet musical culture, the outstanding Turkmen composer Velimukhatov. In the hall of columns of the House of Unions, a concert of his music was held. Comrade Demichev was present at the soiree.

UKRAINIAN CP CC NOTES NO 'RADICAL TURN' IN EFFICIENCY

AU211217 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made in discussing the results of the 27th CPSU Congress in the republic's party organizations. It was noted that all obkom, gorkom and raykom Lenums, and all meetings held in primary party organizations to discuss the results of the congress were interesting and businesslike.

During the discussion on the results of the congress, quite a few undertakings have been initiated, and many of them have been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and obkoms. All this has positively affected the accomplishment of national economic tasks.

At the same time it has been noted that a radical turn in raising the effectiveness of work in all sectors still has not taken place. In their activity, a number of party committees, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments still prove to be attached to old schemes, sessions, and talks. The directives of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the development of criticism and self-criticism are not being consistently implemented everywhere. Some Communists do not have the courage to speak frankly about the shortcomings and to indicate who is to be blamed for them. Individual obkoms, many gorkoms and raykoms are slow in improving the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, as well as the training of efficacious reserves; they do not demand from leaders principled accounts for the matter at hand.

Ideo-educational work is being poorly steered toward the restructuring of people's psychology and toward the accomplishment of practical tasks. The mass media are insufficiently highlighting the progress made in and details of restructuring party work.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have determined measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on further improvements in concert activity in the country.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have approved the general plan worked out by Kiev Gorispolkom for the development of Kiev and a draft for laying out the city's suburban and green zones.

NEW KIRGHIZ COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD211649 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR has appointed Comrade Dzhumagulov as chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. He previously worked as first secretary of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Committee of the Kirghiz party. Comrade Duysheyev has been released from the duties of chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY DEBATES TRADE, SERVICES

GF210651 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] During a meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee matters concerning the improvement of trade and consumer services to the people of the republic during spring and summer as demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Participating in the meeting were party, soviet, and trade union workers and leaders of ministries and administrations. Mikhail Nazarov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, read a report.

Comrades Timur Mamedov, minister of trade of Azerbaijan SSR; Aydyn Mamedov, minister of consumer services of Azerbaijan SSR; Babayev, first deputy chairman of the Board of Azerittifak [Union of Consumers' Societies]; Alekperova, secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Melkonyan, second secretary of the Stepanakert City Party Committee; Bayramova, second secretary of the Sumgait City Soviet Executive Committee; and Gadzhiyev, second secretary of the [name indistinct] Rayon Party Committee, briefed the convocation.

The republic's city and rayon party, soviet, and trade union organs were asked to help improve the organization of spring and summer trade and establish state control on the work of the establishments engaged in trade, social [word indistinct], and consumer services.

Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the convocation.

UZVEKS APPOINT NEW SUPREME COURT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

WA221010 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian On 24 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing the appointment of Adinakhon Khaydarova to the position of Uzbek Supreme Court Deputy Chairman. The ukase is dated 23 April and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova. Page 4 of the same issue carries an unattributed announcement that Gennadiy Petrovich Mironchukovskiy was released from his duties as a member of the Uzbek Supreme Court in connection with his transfer to other work.

REPORT ON JAN-APR INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM211430 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 8

[Unattributed "statistical summary": "USSR Industry in the First 4 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-April 1986. The total volume of industrial output increased by 6.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity increased by 5.9 percent in this period. The output sales plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Set targets for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries and departments are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr Output Sales Plan	Jan-Apr 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1985	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99.5	101	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	104	104
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	103	107	106
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	108	108
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	111	111
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	114	112
Power Machine Building	103	109	108
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	108	108
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	108	109
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	110	109
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	104	111	110
Automotive Industry	103	106	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	105	108	109
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	108	109

Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	109	109
Construction Materials Industry	101	108	108
Light Industry	101	103	106
State Agro-Industrial Committee	104	105	106
Fish Industry	105	106	106
Grain Products	104	103	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	112	110

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr Output Sales Plan	Jan-Apr 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1985 in terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	106.3
Ukrainian SSR	103	106.3
Belorussian SSR	103	108.1
Uzbek SSR	103	108.3
Kazakh SSR	103	108.0
Georgian SSR	103	104.3
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.0
Lithuanian SSR	103	105.4
Moldavian SSR	103	107.7
Latvian SSR	102	105.7
Kirghiz SSR	103	106.0
Tajik SSR	103	101.6
Armenian SSR	102	105.1
Turkmen SSR	103	108.4
Estonian SSR	102	103.6

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

	Output Produced		Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
	In Apr 1986	In Jan-Apr 1986	
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	129	566	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.2	199	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	56.2	228	107
Coal, million metric tons	63.6	258	105
Steel, million metric tons	13.4	53.4	108
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.2	37.1	106
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	6.5	105
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.8	81.8	103

Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	3.0	11.7	111
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	28.0	114	97
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	1.1	109
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	9.2	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	1.8	112
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	127	499	109
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	5.7	22.6	103
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.7	18.6	104
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	234	951	114
of which, with digital program control	99.4	406	134
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	57.1	231	105
Industrial robots, thousands	1.2	4.7	127
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.6	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.5	118
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	21.7	85.5	111
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	82.0	332	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	160	625	106
Tractors, million horsepower	4.9	18.8	106
Agricultural machines, million rubles	349	1,350	111
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	10.1	40.4	105
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	243	970	107
Excavators, thousands	3.7	14.3	98
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	22.1	123	110
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	2.1	108
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	11.5	109
Cement, million metric tons	11.2	44.0	108
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	10.0	37.9	108
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.1	4.2	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	156	608	103
Footwear, million pairs	72.8	281	103
Clocks and watches, millions	6.0	23.4	106
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	80.6	322	103

Radio receivers, millions	0.8	3.0	107
Television sets, millions	0.8	3.2	105
of which, color sets	0.4	1.4	109
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	2.0	105
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	1.2	118
Washing machines, millions	0.5	1.8	108
Automobiles, thousands	113	446	100.4
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	101	397	100.6
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	2.8	106

Production of stable foodstuffs increased as follows in the agroindustrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced		Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
	In Apr 1986	In Jan-Apr 1986	
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	3.5	108
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.2	105
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	120	356	106
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.6	10.1	106
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	132	537	105
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.5	2.0	103

Commentary on the Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-April 1986. The total volume of industrial output increased by 6.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year (against the 4.3-percent growth envisaged by the annual plan). Labor productivity in industry increased by 5.9 percent, and this accounted for 94 percent of output growth.

The output sales plan was fulfilled 102 percent by industry as a whole. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, coped with their targets.

The fulfillment of the plan for output in physical terms improved in comparison with last year. The January-April targets were met in terms of the majority of most important types of industrial output.

The fulfillment of contractual obligations as regards output deliveries improved in January-April in comparison with the corresponding period last year. However, it was not possible to achieve a fundamental change in the state of affairs as regards fulfillment of delivery pledges. The most significant breaches of contractual discipline were committed by associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the

Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry.

The planned level of gas and coal extraction was attained in the fuel and energy complex sectors. Above-target extraction amounted to about 5 billion cubic meters of gas and more than 8 million metric tons of coal, and one-half of the coal extracted in excess of the plan was the most valuable coking coal. At the same time, the fulfillment of January-April petroleum extraction targets was not ensured, and deliveries were more than 3 million metric tons below plan. It must be noted, however, that average daily petroleum extraction has been rising recently. On the whole, the total volume of industrial output from the fuel and energy complex sectors in January-April 1986 increased by 4 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1985.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises coped with the plan for the output of the main types of metal products. Production of finished rolled ferrous metals was 0.5 million metric tons in excess of the plan. The timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry produced more than 3 million cubic meters of commercial timber and a large quantity of lumber, cardboard, and paper in excess of set targets.

The chemical industry ensured the fulfillment of the January-April plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, and chemical fibers and yarns. At the same time, a lag was allowed to occur in the production of calcined soda and thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components.

The total volume of industrial output in machine building complex sectors increased by 8 percent in comparison with January-April of last year, this being almost 30 percent higher than the figure for industry as a whole. The 4-month plans for the production of metal-cutting machine tools, electric locomotives, trucks and cars, tractors, and grain harvesting combines were fulfilled. The production of instruments, automation equipment, and computers was R177 million in excess of the plan. At the same time, the following ministries produced less of the following items than planned: the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry -- large electric machines and AC electric motors; the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances -- textile machines; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building -- long-distance passenger railroad cars; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry -- buses.

The steady production of many types of products over the course of the month is still not ensured. For example, the average daily production of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, railroad freight cars, and textile machines in the last 10 days of April was twice that in the first 20 days of the month.

The 4-month plan for the production of basic consumer goods was fulfilled. The production of woolen, linen, and silk textiles, knitwear, footwear, refrigerators and freezers, radio receivers, and a number of food industry product types is increasing in accordance with the plan targets.

At the same time, large quantities of articles produced by light industry are still being rejected by trade organizations and consumers. Enterprises producing household appliances receive numerous complaints as a result of the poor quality of their output. Goods rejected in January-April 1986 included hundreds of thousands of meters of cotton, woolen, and silk textiles and a significant quantity of knitted underwear and leather footwear. Tens of thousands of television sets, radio receivers, and tape recorders and thousands of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners were returned with complaints.

With a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 targets and pledges, the collectives of the associations and enterprises which have allowed a lag to occur must thoroughly analyze the causes and must seek out and activate all existing reserves. Ministries and departments are called upon to render all necessary assistance to laggard collectives.

It is important to persistently seek new ways to enhance the efficiency of production and intensify it and to deepen the experiment involving the development of production through funds earned by the collective itself, in other words, by means of self-financing. The experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and Sumy's M.V. Frunze Association must become a real example of economic management for all enterprises.

'REHABILITATING' CONTAMINATED LAND, WATERS NEAR CHERNOBYL UNDERWAY

PM211422 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 May carries on pages 1 and 4 a 2,800-word report by TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko, under the rubric "We Report the Details" and the headline "Chernobyl: Address of Courage," on continuing efforts to overcome the effects of the AES accident. The report quotes Ukrainian Academy of Sciences President B. Paton: "'Right after the Chernobyl AES accident the Ukrainian Nuclear Research Institute organized regular monitoring of the radiation situation,' Academician B. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, told the correspondents. 'Then a control and measuring complex was set up with a number of other scientific collectives participating. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences operational commission was set up to resolve both immediate questions and long-term tasks. Close contact was established with the ministries of health, geology, land reclamation and water resources, and housing and municipal services and with the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

"'The disaster made us approach the organization of the scientific collectives' work and their collaboration with other departments in a quite new way,' B. Paton noted. 'Only really feasible proposals are being implemented. First and foremost the control and measuring complex has helped enterprises to test milk and dairy products for radiation. Particular attention has been devoted to the water supplies of Kiev and a number of population centers in the oblast. A substantial contribution to this work has been made by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences institutes of geological sciences, geochemistry and mineral physics, and the biology of the southern seas. Measures have been aimed at ensuring that drinking water stays pure and at preventing rivers and reservoirs from being polluted. To that end proposals to set up effective monitoring of the Dnepr River's surface and underwater hydrosphere are already being implemented. Everything possible is being done to ensure that this beautiful river continues to delight everyone with its beauty and pure water. It is planned to constantly monitor its condition. Questions of creating artificial geochemical barriers to the migration of radionucleides are being resolved at the same time. These barriers will be created on the Pripyat River and the Kiev reservoir. Data obtained by hydrogeologists, geochemists, and radiobiologists is increasingly convincing us,' the president noted, 'that given timely implementation of the proposed measures the population of Kiev and other cities on the Dnepr will be supplied with pure drinking water.

"'I want to note,' the scientist stressed, 'that in a very short period our chemists have worked out proposals for filtering and purifying drinking water from the Dnepr water basin. We will have to do a great deal of work to rehabilitate agricultural land polluted by radiation. Here we must use mechanical treatment and make justified use of already well-known plant varieties as well as special plant varieties with characteristics able to neutralize harmful elements and cleanse the soil of pollution. On the other hand, we need plants which do not pass on dangerous elements [ne izvlekayushchiye opasnykh elementov]. They will be used for feeding stock and for obtaining food products. These measues will make it possible to regenerate the soil in the Chernobyl AEA region and restore its vitality. Powerful forces -- production, scientific, and technical -- throughout the country have been mobilized to eliminate the consequences of the accident,' B. Paton said in conclusion. 'But the main force is the Soviet character, which has been clearly seen in this test.'"

USSR LAUNCHES UNMANNED 'SOYUZ TM' SPACECRAFT

LD211131 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an unmanned version of its modernized Soyuz TM spacecraft today 12:22 Moscow Time. The objective of the launch is to test the craft's overall performance in an automonous flight and jointly with the orbital station MIR.

The craft of the new series are intended for delivering crews to multi-purpose manned complexes of the modular type. The Soyuz TM spacecraft was developed on the basis of the manned craft Soyuz T. It is outfitted with new systems, including those of approaching and docking, radio communication, emergency rescue, as well as a new combined propulsion unit and a new parachute system.

The spacecraft has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 240 milometres,
Minimum -- 200 km,
Period of revolution -- 88.6 minutes,
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the craft's on-board systems are functioning normally.

TASS REVIEWS WORK OF 'SALYUT' COSMONAUTS

LD201219 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have been working aboard the "Salyut-7" station for two weeks now. They reactivated the station and did the planned prophylactic work there.

Under the geophysical exploration programme, the crew held a series of visual observations of the surface of the Earth, specifically biospheric reserves on the Soviet Union's territory. The mass-spectrometric equipment "ASTRA" was used to carry out a number of experiments to determine parameters of the atmosphere near the orbital complex.

A thorough medical examination of the crew was carried out in the past days in line with the medical check-up plan. The cosmonauts' cardio-vascular systems were checked, the body masses measured and the state of muscles in the conditions of weightlessness assessed.

According to the results of the medical check-up, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are in good health. The flight of the manned "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz-T-15" -- "Kosmos-1686" complex is continuing.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION CAMERAS FOR 'PHOBOS' -- The Soviet Union has begun building television systems for a new international project, "Phobos," whose goal is to explore Mars and its satellite Phobos. Systems will be installed on the Soviet interplanetary probes to be launched toward the red planet in the summer of 1988. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]